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Big British Naval Victory Over Italians

35,000-ton Battleship and Two Cruisers Damaged; R.A.F. Active

London, Mar. 30.

AT least three Italian warships—a 35,000-ton battleship and two cruisers—were damaged and the remainder of the fleet scattered over the sea at the first meeting yesterday between Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham's naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean with the Italian Fleet.

News of the action was sent to the Admiralty by Admiral Cunningham in an "interim" report while a fierce battle by sea and air was still raging.

The communiqué stated that immediately the British ships sighted the Italian forces, which were considerable, constituting battleships, cruisers and destroyers, the enemy broke up, but some units were "brought to action," while naval aircraft and units of the R.A.F. as well as detachments of Greek naval forces joined in the action.

A full account is expected later.

The huge battleship damaged was of the Littorio class, of which Italy is known to have three, including one hammered by the Fleet Air Arm at Taranto in November last. The two cruisers hit were both "very severely damaged."

The probability of at least one warship being sunk is strengthened by the fact that rafts containing survivors have been sighted by British aircraft.

It is interesting to recall that this is the first time that the Italian Fleet is known to have ventured out in force in this area in the Mediterranean, previous essays being confined either to the south of Italy or the Sardinia area.

R.A.F. Batter Italian Warships

At the same time that British naval units were forcing the Italians to fight, the R.A.F. was making highly successful attacks on Italian warships in the Ionian Sea, finding targets for heavy bombs on two cruisers and one destroyer, while yet another R.A.F. formation battered the air base at Lecce, near Brindisi, in the heel of Italy.

One cruiser stopped, emitting black and yellow smoke.

With reference to the battleship mentioned in the communiqué on the naval battle, it is pointed out that the vessels of the Littorio class have a standard displacement of 35,000 tons and carry nine 15-inch and twelve six-inch guns, as well as twelve anti-aircraft guns. Each ship of this class has provision for three aircraft and a complement of 1,600 officers and ratings.—Reuter.

Fleet Strengthened

London, Mar. 30.

The fact that Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, was commanding the fighting units, indicated that the Eastern Mediterranean fleet was in action. This fleet recently was strengthened by the addition of the new aircraft carrier Formidable of 23,000 tons.

The fact that the combat started in the eastern Mediterranean showed that the Italian Fleet had ventured out from its base, apparently in an attempt to interfere with British and Greek convoys or shipping.

The Admiralty communiqué followed an Italian claim that Italians had torpedoed a British aircraft carrier and two cruisers in the Aegean.

Observers pointed out that it was noteworthy that Italy issued similar claims each time the British inflicted damage on the Italian Navy.

When the cruiser Bartolomew Colleoni was sunk in the Mediterranean last autumn the Italians claimed to have sunk a British cruiser—which the British never confirmed.

Italians Crippled

When Italy entered the war it had six battleships—the Littorio and Vittorio Veneto of 35,000 tons each and four of the old Cavour class of 23,000 tons each. The Impero and Roma battleships were not completed when Italy entered the war and it is doubtful if they are yet in service.

One Littorio class battleship, presumably the Littorio herself, and two of the Cavour class, were said to have been damaged in the terrific British raid on Taranto. If another Littorio class vessel was damaged yesterday, then Italy probably has only two completed capital ships not damaged—two old Cavours.—United Press.

Greek Navy Took Part

Brighton, Mar. 30.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech here yesterday indicated that two Italian

[United Press.

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Continental Coast Raided by R.A.F.

Alert Sounded in London; Western England Port Districts Heavily Bombed

London, Mar. 30.

Two official communiqués issued last night deal respectively with air operations over Britain and occupied territory.

The first says: "Since midday today there has been a little enemy activity over some coastal districts and bombs have been dropped at a few places in eastern England. No one was injured though at one place several houses were damaged. Machine-gun fire from a low-flying enemy aircraft in Norfolk caused a small number of casualties."

The second communique says: "Aircraft of the Fighter Command operating in pairs carried out offensive patrols over Belgium and Northern France this afternoon.

Machine-gun attacks were made on an enemy aerodrome, on road and rail transport and on enemy shipping. Considerable gunfire was encountered but there was no opposition by enemy aircraft. None of our fighters are missing.

Greeted by People

The operations of these pairs of aircraft are described by the Air Ministry news service. Pilots of two of the aircraft which flew over Belgium report that they came as low as 20 feet and everywhere they were waved at by the people. Their reports show that life in the occupied areas seemed to be normal.

Two other Hurricanes swept over the Dunkirk area and machine-gunned enemy aircraft dispersed around an aerodrome. Bullets were seen to strike several of the aircraft on the ground.

Yet another pair from the same squadron machine-gunned the marshalling yards of an enemy occupied town in France from 300 feet, bringing two trains to a standstill.

A spitfire pilot on offensive patrol over the channel also visited enemy territory. He had been operating over a German convoy and came down over occupied France to 400 feet to find his whereabouts. He was immediately greeted by a hail of tracer bullets.

Then he saw some lorries which he recognized as German. He came down behind the lorries, which he identified as army vehicles, and machine-gunned them, forcing one to crash into a ditch. He then turned home and crossing the coast came across an enemy convoy, which he dived on and machine-gunned before rejoining his companion and returning to the base.—British Official Wireless.

London Has Alert

London, Mar. 30.

London had yesterday the first alert for eight nights. It was sounded soon after dark, but only lasted a short while. There was a little enemy activity over some coastal districts in the afternoon and bombs were dropped in a few places in eastern England causing some damage but no casualties. A German plane machine-gunned a train causing a few casualties, including one man killed.—Reuter.

Western England Raided

Bristol, Mar. 30.

Chancellor Hitler's Luftwaffe last night scattered thousands of high explosive and incendiary bombs over western England port districts in the first heavy raid since the attack on Plymouth.

Factories and shops were hit by bombs and there were six casualties in one suburb.—United Press.

U.S. Consulate Wrecked

Plymouth, Mar. 30.

The United States consulate here was completely wrecked during the recent German fire raid, it was announced yesterday. There were no casualties.—United Press.

Italians Evacuate Diredawa

Britain Now Controls Whole of Abyssinian Railway

Rome, Mar. 30.

Diredawa, an important Abyssinian town on the Addis Ababa Djibouti railway, has been evacuated, states the Italian High Command.

It adds that Italian troops have reached "in good order" new positions in the West.—Reuter.

Importance of Diredawa

London, Mar. 30.

The fall of Diredawa gives the British forces control of the railway linking the Abyssinian capital with the sea at the French port of Djibouti, it is pointed out here.

At Diredawa are situated the main rolling stocks, assembly sheds and repair shops already frequently bombed by the Royal Air Force.

A 32-mile long, winding road links Diredawa with Harar, the second city of Abyssinia, which was captured by the British on Thursday.

50 Vehicles Hit

Satisfactory progress is the keynote of a brief communique issued by the British Headquarters in Cairo yesterday afternoon. Eastwards of Keren (Eritrea), the British advance is progressing, while in Abyssinia the situation is continuing to develop satisfactorily. In Libya, there is nothing of importance to report.

R.A.F. operations continued on Friday south of Keren. A motor transport and troops on the Asmara road were heavily bombed and machine-gunned. At least 50 vehicles were severely damaged and many casualties inflicted among the troops. At Teclesin, several hits were obtained on military buildings. In the Asmara area, gun emplacements and a bridge were bombed.

Three hundred Europeans and 50 Africans have been taken prisoner and ten heavy guns captured in the Harar area (Abyssinia), it is officially stated in Nairobi. The clearing up of irregulars is progressing and more prisoners are coming in.

Meanwhile, more successful attacks by the South African Air Force on trains, the track and stations on the Diredawa-Addis Ababa section of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway were announced in a communique issued by the Air Force headquarters in Nairobi yesterday afternoon.

South African aircraft scored hits on three trains between Diredawa and Awash, and a fourth train was set afire by a bomb falling near it. Station buildings at Miesso were left blazing furiously, and the fire spread to other buildings, while a large warehouse was hit. The station of Arba was also struck.

An Italian motor transport on the Diredawa-Awash road was heavily bombed, one salvo falling among a park in the bush, and a further column of the motor transport was straddled.

Occupation of Islands Denied

A report by the Italian radio that the British had occupied the Farsan Islands, off Asir (southern Saudi Arabia), in the Red Sea, was flatly denied by the Saudi Arabian Legation in Cairo. In a communique, the Legation contradicts the reported occupation of the Farsan Islands and the story that the Saudi Arabian Government had protested to the British Legation at Jeddah on the subject.

Door Open for Victory

If the British victory at Keren has not completed the conquest of Abyssinia and Eritrea, it has certainly opened the door wide for final success.

Apparently the lack of numbers and communications has prevented the British forces from making use of turning movements to throw forces behind the Italian front. Reports from the area received so far show, however, that gallant and desperate as was the Italian defence, once it was broken, their moral completely gave way.

Not only has the collapse affected their troops, but their command is also disorganized, and no attempt at a rearguard action has yet been made.

The British pursuit has rightly been pressed hard, and it is very possible that the Imperial troops will be in Asmara in a matter of days. The capture of Massawa is bound to follow shortly.

Addis Ababa Soon Isolated

Addis Ababa will very shortly be isolated from every direction—northwards from Massawa and Eritrea, and eastwards from Asmara and Djibuti. The complete collapse of Italian control in East Africa should be accomplished.

This will have the most important repercussions. A considerable number of the British land and air force units, which have been doing such valuable and splendid work there, could be brought north to powerfully reinforce the British forces on new fronts.

It is to be hoped that the check on German plans afforded by the resolute stand of Yugoslavia will give the Greeks and the Royal Air Force time to crush the Italians in Southern Albania.

If it is not possible to drive them immediately out of the whole country, the possession of such valuable ports as Valona and Durazzo would be of great importance, not only now, but for possible operations against the Dictator.—Reuter.

Aboard a British Battleship at Sea

While at sea every man in a British battleship almost lives at his action station, and the guns are kept ready to fire the moment the enemy is sighted. An action schedule is worked out allowing only the barest minimum for eating and sleeping. A constant look-out is kept not only for enemy ships but also for lurking U-boats. This unusual view shows members of the crew of a sixteen-inch gun having a cup of tea beside their weapon. Guns like this one have just been playing havoc with the Italian Navy in the Ionian Sea.

President Calls for All-Out Work from Citizens of U.S.

Communists and Dictatorships Denounced In Broadcast to Nation from Yacht

Port Everglades, Fla., Mar. 30.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt last night in a nationwide broadcast criticized Communists and Nazis and the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis alliance.

Broadcasting from his cabin aboard the presidential yatch Potomac on which he is taking a holiday, to a series of Jackson Day dinners throughout the United States, President Roosevelt declared all the powers named were enemies of democracy.

"Their agents or dupes are here now to shatter the confidence of Americans in their Government and in one another," President Roosevelt said.

He summoned the populace to rally in defence of the American way of life and warned that it would entail sacrifice.

Hard Work Necessary

"You will be obliged to work overtime, and work harder than ever before in your life," President Roosevelt said.

"If our kind of civilization gets run over—the kind of peace we seek will become unattainable."

He declared that "in the comparative calm of this week it has become more than ever clear that the time calls for courage and more courage—action and more action.

"In our own day the threat to our union and our democracy is not a sectional one," he said. "It comes from a Great part of the world which surrounds us and which draws more tightly around us day by day," President Roosevelt said.

The Axis threat is directed against the basic principles of American liberty and "freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of worship," President Roosevelt said.

Threats from Dictatorships

"These are the eternal principles which now are being threatened by an alliance of dictatorship nations," he said, thereby obviously referring to the tripartite alliance.

"The history of the nations conquered during the past year should show us and the remainder of the world what it means to live in a world organized and ruled by a Gestapo," President Roosevelt said.

President Roosevelt then broadened his reference to include Communists, declaring they had betrayed the French workers prior to and during the German invasion of France.—United Press.

Nazi Guns Along the Black Sea Coast

Berlin, Mar. 30.

The Germans are erecting coastal batteries at strategic points along the Black Sea coast of Rumania and Bulgaria, the German news agency disclosed last night.

"Along moles and harbour works stretching out into the sea, batteries of the German naval artillery have taken up positions," the agency said.—Reuter.

Nanking Celebrates Anniversary

Many Officials Attend Observance of Birthday Of New Regime

Nanking, Mar. 30.

In observing the first anniversary of the establishment of the Nanking Government, President Wang Ching-wei, in a one-hour radio speech over a nationwide hook-up, reviewed the activities of the Nanking government during the past year and reaffirmed its determination to cooperate with Japan for the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia.

Describing the Sino-Japanese basic treaty signed on November 30 of last year as marking a new epoch in the history of East Asia, President Wang declared, "With this treaty as a basis for all our activities, we embarked on the great task of reconstructing China and bringing peace to East Asia.

"Certain elements in China, particularly those in Chungking, still continue to ignore our policies as well as ideals for the establishing of a co-prosperity sphere in East Asia, and are carrying out a policy which is contrary to the will of our people."

With the entire city bedecked in bunting and the White-Sun-in-the-Blue-Sky flags and their peace pennants, celebrations marking the anniversary were formally observed in an impressive ceremony held at the Ceremonial Hall at 9.30 o'clock this morning with the attendance of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, and other high Chinese officials and military leaders.

Also present at the ceremony were representatives from North China, Hankow and Canton.

Standing before a large portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, Mr. Wang delivered an anniversary speech in which he extensively reviewed the achievements during the past one year of the National Government in the political, economics, cultural and military fields.

He also clarified the future course of the Nanking Government. The address which lasted nearly an hour was broadcast.—Domei.

Vital Work of the R.A.F. Maintenance Command

Keeping Aircraft in the Air and Reservicing Damaged Machines Important Part of Task

By Wing Commander L. V. Fraser
Special to the "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 30.

THE recent announcement by Lord Beaverbrook that vast reserves of fighters and bombers are being held all over England in secret storehouses ready for imminent operations, draws attention towards the work of a little known, but vitally important part of the R.A.F.'s organization. This is the Maintenance Command. The Maintenance Command stands ready to provide all equipment from a nut to new aircraft ready to take the air in Britian's increasing offensive. The following is the inside story of this department of the R.A.F.

The Maintenance Command is the universal provider for operational stations at home and abroad. Thousands of men and women, masters of almost every trade, are working at full speed to keep aircraft in the air, or should they be brought to the ground in unserviceable condition, to restore them to service with the minimum of delay.

One group deals with general equipment, such as barrack stores and clothing; another deals with complete aircraft. A third and fourth are concerned with ammunition, fuel and oil, and salvage and repair operations, respectively.

The repair depots are great workshops, dealing immediately with every repairable piece of R.A.F. equipment. Engines, honourably scarred on service, are brought to these workshops. Sometimes masses of dirty greasy metal are brought in which are hard to recognize; within a few hours this metal takes on a new appearance.

Parts Re-conditioned

Various parts are re-conditioned and faulty parts replaced, and as trollied racks carry the engines round the workshop, they once more begin to take their accustomed shapes. In other workshops, instruments damaged in service are similarly re-conditioned. They too, whatever their condition when brought to the workshops, pass out perfect after the final inspection. Within the depots are foundries, where scrap metal is melted down and put into casting machines for remaking into machinery.

Salvage sections are constantly on the alert. Mobile units stand by for 24 hours a day, and should any aircraft, including enemy planes, crash they move off immediately. The crash is located, and the wrecks either repaired or reduced to scrap. Even if an aeroplane crashes on a mountainside, salvage crews will dismantle it and move the parts carefully to proper destinations. Not one ounce of metal is wasted.

The salvage parties climb up mountains wheren either horse nor tractor could go. The parts of dismantled aircraft have to be carried by hand to a place where transportation can be obtained. During the bitter winter weather such parties worked through the night in bogs or on frozen earth, but never once left the job half-finished.

Commercial End

In a sense the Maintenance Command is the commercial side of the R.A.F. It operates in a large, closely-knit system, which will follow the smallest part of an aircraft, or a whole new squadron, from the time it is ordered, to the time it is delivered, keeping a close check on every move.

Throughout the country there exist depots, stocked with every conceivable item. Three-quarters of a million different stores are classed by name, and any one can be obtained by sending a ten word message.

The greatest civilian business houses have been combed for technical or executive skill, to deal with the vast wholesale and retail distribution the command undertakes. Great stores are investigated for quick deliveries, and mail order systems of industrial combines examined for points. The value of decentralization and efficient serving of the world's commercial carrier systems are looked into, and when modified meet a greater business combination than even these civilian services handled.

Stocks, hundreds of millions of pounds in value, are stored, shipped, checked and listed. A gigantic fleet of cars and lorries is constantly on

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Sensational Report of Mussolini's Death

Called "Effort to Discredit Correspondents"

Belgrade, Mar. 30.

A rumour launched here yesterday morning that Benito Mussolini had been killed and revolution had broken out in Italy, with either Crown Prince Umberto or Marshal Pietro Badoglio (former Chief of the High Command) as the new chief, is thought possibly to have been a clumsy attempt at discrediting British and American journalists here.

The story spread so rapidly that the telephone system in Belgrade was temporarily disorganized. No confirmation has reached any responsible quarter.—Reuter.

Many rumours were flying about Shanghai yesterday, but none of them could be verified. Among them were that a revolt had broken out in Pisa against Fascist rule, and another that Mussolini was seriously ill through worry over the condition of his favourite daughter, the Countess Ciano, who was reported to be suffering from pneumonia as result of having been immersed in the Adriatic after a ship she was travelling on was torpedoed. Other stories were even more fantastic.

Nazi Minister Lodges Protest in Belgrade

Growing Anti-Nazi Influence in Yugoslavia Irks Berlin; Soviets Send Congratulatory Message; German Evacuation Confirmed

Berlin, Mar. 30.

THE German Minister to Yugoslavia, Herr Victor von Heeren, again saw the new Yugoslav Foreign Minister, M. Nincic, yesterday and lodged a protest with him regarding anti-German demonstrations in Belgrade on Friday, it was stated in Berlin political circles last night.

Nazi officials yesterday betrayed concern at "the growing influence of anti-German forces in Yugoslavia." At the Wilhelmstrasse, it was stated that "there can be no doubt that in Belgrade today there are forces at work which are attempting to disturb relations with Germany and Italy despite Yugoslav signature of the Tripartite Pact.

"Yesterday's incidents and more recent developments, too, would indicate that these tendencies are designed to put strain on German-Yugoslav relations. It is certain that problems of internal policy have reacted on the question of foreign policy."

Evacuation of Germans Prepared

Meanwhile, German officials in Belgrade yesterday were busy registering the names of German nationals who are to be evacuated to Vienna, says a Belgrade message received here. The original order, which had been confined to Belgrade, has now been extended to the whole of Serbia. Among 300 to 400 Germans sailing by a Danube steamer tomorrow will be most of the German journalists now in the Yugoslav capital.—Reuter.

German Evacuation Confirmed

Belgrade, Mar. 29.

German residents in Belgrade would leave Yugoslavia on Monday, it was confirmed here today.

They would board a steamer on the Danube River at Zemun, near Belgrade.—Havas Telemondial.

Yugoslav Cabinet Meets

Belgrade, Mar. 30.

The new Cabinet held a 3½-hour meeting yesterday morning. A semi-official statement said that the budget for the period April 1 to December 31 was adopted.

The statement made no allusion to any discussion of foreign policy.

The capital settled down to business yesterday. Flag-bedecked streets and the new atmosphere of confidence bore witness to the achievements of the past two days.—Reuter.

Belgrade Normal Again

Washington, Mar. 30.

Belgrade is now calm, all normal activities have been resumed and communications re-established, state diplomatic reports received by the Department of State. Censorship has been relaxed, it is added.—Reuter.

Germans Burn Archives

Belgrade, Mar. 30.

The German Legation late yesterday burned its archives and all German citizens received a letter of "advice" urging their return to Germany within 24 hours.

Soviets Congratulate

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Soviet Government had sent congratulations to the new Yugoslav regime, declaring that "the Yugoslav people again have shown themselves worthy of their glorious past."

Well informed sources understood that an imminent declaration of Foreign policy will firstly stress that Yugoslavia wants to remain at peace and maintain best relations with all its neighbours and secondly, that she can not accept anything which might be considered a limitation of her integrity or independence.

Anti-German Incidents "Regretted"

The new Yugoslavian Foreign Minister, Dr. M. Nincic, it also was learned, has expressed regret to Herr Victor von Heeren, the German Minister to Belgrade, regarding incidents against German nationals and assured him that necessary measures already have been taken to prevent repetition of such occurrences.

Reports also circulated here that differences between Croat members of the government and the Serb and Slovene members were being smoothed. Croat offficials in the previous Cabinet had favoured the alliance with Germany.

Meanwhile, it was learned from reliable sources that the Government had given Dr. Vladimir Matchek, the new Vice-Premier, a guarantee backed by royal authority, that all previous

[United Press.

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Axis Attitude to Yugoslavia

Tension Growing; Croats Believed Not Approving Of Belgrade Developments

Berlin, Mar. 30.

Tension over the Yugoslav situation sharpened considerably here yesterday as German authorized sources denounced allegedly increasing anti-German demonstrations "by Belgrade street mobs and terrorist groups."

Authorized sources said that apparently some Croats did not approve of Belgrade developments and "also there are reports that Croat ministers only joined the new Government for opportunistic reasons or for the sake of internal solidarity. There are no indications, in any case, that they are supporting the changed foreign policy."

According to some reports from Belgrade, a Croat Minister was being held by the War Ministry and was forced to sign acceptance of Cabinet posts.

D. N. B., the official German news agency, said the general picture of Belgrade was still one of "considerable unrest."

Armoured cars stood at all main street intersections, said the D.N.B., and police were having difficulty controlling demonstrations. Clashes between government and non-government factions occurred in various parts of the city, said the D.N.B.—United Press.

Air Services Suspended

Berlin, Mar. 29.

All foreign aircraft have been prohibited from entering Yugoslavia, the D.N.B. News Agency reported today.

Accordingly, the air services between Belgrade and Sofia and between Belgrade and Budapest, which have been flown by the German Lufthansa, were being discontinued, the report said.

"Deeds, Not Words"

Rejecting the possibility that any statements likely to be made by Yugoslav leaders would clear up the Balkan situation, Wilhelmstrasse officials today flatly declared that deeds, not words, were necessary.

Berlin officialdom, however, was still showing reluctance today to discuss the Yugoslav situation.

According to reports reaching here, the anti-German tendency among the Servian chauvinists appeared to be increasing, while yesterday's and today's incidents, in which Dr. Victor von Heeren, German Minister at Belgrade, was insulted and hissed at while attending church services honouring the ascension of King Peter to the Throne definitely widened the breach between Germany and Yugoslavia.

Well-informed quarters stated that any further deterioration of relations would be the result of activities by these Serbian chauvinists.—Domei.

Italian Press Stiffens

Rome, Mar. 30.

The Axis attitude toward Yugoslavia appeared to be stiffening here last night, when the Italian press for the first time published descriptions of damage allegedly done to Italian and German property in Yugoslavia.

A strong view also was taken concerning reports published abroad that a revolution had broken out in Italy, headed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former Chief of Staff of the Italian campaign in Albania. The reports originated in Belgrade.—United Press.

Rome Watching Developments

Rome, Mar. 29.

Competent quarters here are calmly watching developments in Yugoslavia

[Havas Telemondial.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)

Germany Believed Accelerating War Plans Against Yugoslavia

Yugoslav Control of Part of the Danube May Affect German Imports from South-East Europe

London, Mar. 30.

The feeling was growing in responsible British quarters here yesterday that Germany, in view of its reverse in the Balkans, will accelerate preparations for war with Yugoslavia.

Observers believed that Chancellor Adolf Hitler and his general staff would act soon, possibly in April, after first trying to undermine the new Yugoslav Government from within before swinging into armed action.

The Danube now was believed to be potentially in hands considered particularly irksome to Germany's plans because it would affect German imports from south-east Europe, including Rumanian oil and Balkan cereals and cattle. Yugoslav control of part of the Danube also may affect German military supplies to her divisions in Bulgaria and Rumania, it was said.

All experts agreed, however, that even if Germany, after a further southward movement of troops and equipment, could overwhelm Yugoslavia in a month, she would "have to leave the bones of many Prussian generals on Yugoslav soil."

Uncertainty concerning Yugoslavia and Turkey was expected to delay Germany's imminent attack on Greece. Berlin and Rome were thought probably aware that war between Yugoslavia and the Axis would mean immediate and grave peril to the Italian army in Albania, which might be swept into the sea from its Yugoslav flank.

The Germans probably also were taking into account the possibility that embroilment in Yugoslavia could give the British advanced air bases in that country and possibly naval bases in the Adriatic.—United Press.

Japan Believed Opposed to Becoming Involved in Other Wars

"Le Temps" Says Tokyo Reluctant to Be Dragged Into World Conflict; Recent Despatch Significant

Lyons, Mar. 29.

That Japan is opposed to an extension of the present world conflict, as far as she herself is concerned is the view expressed in a leading article published today by "Le Temps," commenting on the visit to Europe of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

"One may safely surmise that so long as her conflict with China still continues, Japan is desirous of avoiding an extension of the conflict into which she herself may be dragged," "Le Temps" added.

"An indication of this may be seen in the recent communication despatched to London by Mr. Matsuoka which was freely and widely interpreted as a Japanese offer of mediation. This offer was at the time formally denied by Berlin, Rome and Tokyo itself. One must also keep in mind the declaration made last Tuesday in Vienna by the Foreign Minister of Germany whereby Germany's main aim is to localize the war, and recalling that so far the Reich has not asked any power to come to her assistance in her war against Great Britain."

Commenting further on Mr. Matsuoka's trip to Europe, the newspaper asserted that Clause 3 of the Tripartite Pact, providing for mutual assistance between the signatories in the event of a third power intervening either in the West or in the Far East, was the main topic discussed by the Japanese Foreign Minister.

It is very significant, the newspaper concluded, that this clause is directed at both the United States and Turkey, and that Mr. Matsuoka decided to make his trip to Europe following the adoption of the Lend-Lease Bill by the U.S. Congress.—Havas.

British Mediterranean Fleet May be Shifted

German Troop Transports to Libya Will Be Attended To, When Problem Considered Really Grave

New York, Mar. 30.

LONDON reports of arrival of German troops in Libya (at El Aghella) in "not ignorable numbers" suggest that more intensive naval action must be taken to interrupt the passage of Nazi transports across the Mediterranean.

The problem is difficult, temporarily, and may require shifting the British Mediterranean Fleet.

The reports coincided with the beginning of British action of sending men and munitions to Greece. The two movements were associated. British ships en route to Greece must have been convoyed, which meant the concentrations of the necessary squadrons from the eastern Mediterranean to the Aegean—to the detriment of normal naval patrol duty in other areas.

Likewise, the intensified German offensive against shipping made it impossible to detach any number of warships from convoy work in the Atlantic. Consequently, a partial opening remained along the Mediterranean route connecting Italy and North Africa and the Germans apparently took advantage of it by shipping troops to Libya.

Terminus of the shipments undoubtedly was Tripoli, which is 300 miles from Sicily, the nearest Italian embarking point.

During recent active army operations in Libya, the British Fleet prevented any considerable amount of supplies from reaching the Italians since it had no other duty than to keep Italian warships bottled up in their ports and provide moderate convoys for merchantmen in the Mediterranean.

Graziani's Complaint

Despite the gravity of Italy's position, Germany made no effort to send relief. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, who recently resigned as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian African forces, when he published his report of Libyan operations, complained regarding the lack of mechanized units.

Germany had large reserve quantities of mechanized units but the British blockade made it impossible to send them. Now the Libyan blockade has been lessened due to the necessity of meeting a new situation in the Balkans and the Germans have taken advantage of it.

However, there is a strict limit to this passage. British warships are still on duty along the crossing and London reported last week that several Italian transports and supply ships had been sunk in the Mediterranean. Large groups of shipping can be detected without much difficulty but individual vessels have more immunity.

Not Considered Serious

Thus, it is reasonable to assume that German reinforcements which reached Tripoli were conveyed there sporadically. Although the number may be considerable it can scarcely be considered really grave at the present time. Once the British have completed the movement of troops and material to Greece they can again turn their attention to the Libyan situation and cut off the quantity of supplies which the Germans require for a serious campaign.

Reports that Marshal Graziani's resignation was due to the Germans taking over control of future military action in Libya seem plausible. However, it does not mean a probable offensive against the British. The difficulties of operation in the spring and summer in Libya are great enough, apart from the power of the British Fleet to halt supplies if the urgent need arises.

Reports that German troops have reached El Agheila, 200 miles southwest of Benghazi, can only refer to mechanized patrols—El Agheila is 400 miles east of Tripoli and no large force can have covered such a distance without detection.

Rather, if the Germans now command western Libya their principal efforts must be to strengthen defences against any renewal of the British offensive, which now must be held in abeyance because of affairs in south-east Europe.—United Press.

Martial Law in Norway

Death Penalty for Many Offences; Quislings Protected by Nazis

London, Mar. 30.

Martial law has been imposed in Norway in a ruthless form, according to information received by the Norwegian Telegraph Agency. This has been done by the Nazi Commissioner, Herr Josef Terboven, in a proclamation, which, without a formal declaration, actually imposes martial law.

The proclamation has been published in all Norwegian newspapers and exhibited on large posters in every town. It declares that German law is henceforth to be applied to all offences against the German forces or against the "authority established by the Empire." Thus, the Quisling government, constituted last September by Herr Terboven, comes under the protection of German military law.

Death Penalty

Many offences are specified as subject to the death penalty. In addition to the usual offences, such as espionage and sabotage, the death penalty may be applied to anyone who interrupts or endangers the smooth working of any undertaking important for the German defence of Norway, to anyone who shelters Englishmen or citizens of Great Britain or does them service, and to anyone who tries to weaken the fighting spirit of German soldiers in any way. The death penalty will also be imposed for leaving Norway to enter anti-German military forces and for leaving Norwegian ports in any ship or boat without permission.

Cases will be tried and sentences imposed by German military courts.

Commenting on the proclamation, a legal expert of the Norwegian Government in London declared yesterday that it violated the principles of the Hague Convention on land warfare.—Reuter.

*Axis Attitude to Yugoslavia

(Continued from page 1)

and refuse to comment in any way until the situation has been somewhat cleared up.

They state that it is impossible to forecast future events, although they are confident that the situation will not grow worse.—Havas Telemondial.

Demonstrations Denounced

Belgrade, Mar. 29.

A scathing attack against the anti-German demonstrations of yesterday was contained in a communique issued today by the Belgrade Chief of Police.

The following is the complete text of this communique which has received wide publicity:

"As usually happens when the change of a regime occurs, several people thought it necessary to adapt their personal feelings to the new situation.

"Despite the fact that the Premier had issued an appeal asking the population to refrain from organizing demonstrations, yesterday on the occasion of the religious service celebrated in the capital, manifestations which in no way correspond with the dignity of our country broke out. These manifestations were staged by irresponsible elements and, as such, must be condemned most severely. The authorities have taken the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents."—Havas Telemondial.

Chief of Staff Said Apologizing

Budapest, Mar. 29.

It is learned here that the Yugoslav Chief of Staff today called upon the German Minister in Belgrade, Herr Viktor von Heeren, to apologize for yesterday's incidents in which the offices of the German Tourist Bureau were looted and the German Assistant Military Attache, Captain Mese, was manhandled.—Havas Telemondial.

Berlin Perturbed

London, Mar. 30.

The situation created by the Yugoslav coup d'etat is replaced in speculation among the German public by the significance of the visit of Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, said the Columbia Broadcasting System commentator broadcasting to the United States from Berlin yesterday.

While the Berlin newspapers continue to devote most of their space to Mr. Matsuoka's European visit, there is abundant evidence that the Yugoslav coup is being taken very much more seriously than would appear from the carefully-worded press and radio comments.—Reuter.

Unconfirmed Rumours

Belgrade, Mar. 29.

No confirmation is forthcoming from any source of the rumour that Herr Viktor von Heeren, German Minister in Belgrade, delivered a note from his Government to M. Momcilo Nincic, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, during his conference with the latter last Thursday and last Friday.

It is believed that he merely asked for information regarding the present trend of Yugoslavia's foreign policy, and was told that this policy had not been affected by the change of the regime and was still based on the maintenance of friendly relations with all countries.—Havas Telemondial.

Turkish Radio Stresses Friendship with Syria

Foreign Propaganda Will Be Uneffective

Beirut, Mar. 29.

The friendly relations prevailing between Turkey and Syria were stressed by Ankara Radio today, which broadcast an editorial appearing in the semi-official paper "Ulus" and written by the chief editor, Deputy Atay.

After pointing out that foreign propaganda was attempting to impair Turkey's friendly relations with her neighbours, particularly with Syria, Deputy Atay stated that there is at present no question still remaining unsolved with that country. He emphasized that it is one of Turkey's most ardent desires to see Syria's integrity preserved.

The effect of such foreign propaganda will only be to strengthen the friendship and confidence linking Turkey and Syria, he concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

Attempted Murder of Nanking Official

An attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Shen Chu-sheng, a minor official in the Nanking controlled Tax and Revenue Office in Shanghai, yesterday afternoon at 3.30, when an unknown Chinese fired two shots at him, both entering his chest. Shen is lying in St. Marie's Hospital in a critical condition.

The assassin was a young Chinese man, who had applied to Mr. Shen on Saturday for a job in the Tax and Revenue Office. He was told to return yesterday afternoon at 3.30, after filling out a form giving details of his previous occupation and qualifications for the job.

The young man appeared promptly at his victim's home at 3.30, but instead of producing the form, whipped out a pistol, and fired two shots at Shen, both of which took effect. He escaped out of a back-door. Shen was immediately taken to Ste. Marie's Hospital, where his condition last night was serious.

*New Reinforcements In Singapore

Singapore, Mar. 30.

Additional reinforcements for the British army, R.A.F., and the Indian army, mainly famous Indian regiments, have arrived here, it is officially announced.—Reuter.

*Nazi Minister Lodges

(Continued from page 1)

arrangements regarding Croatia would be continued.

Observers believed that Dr. Matchek, who was the leader of the Croat Peasant party, would accept the new situation, but would not personally retain his position in the Cabinet. The post would be assumed by another member of the party, M. Ivan Subacic, the Governor of Croatia, it was believed. The Cabinet was composed of representatives of all parties, but the strongest faction was that of the Serbians, who had agreed to certain concessions to the Croatians.—United Press.

Yugoslav Statesmen Confer

Belgrade, Mar. 29.

The Governor of Croatia, M. Ivan Choubatchitch, who was sent to Belgrade by M. Vladimir Matchek, the Vice-Premier and head of the Croat Party, conferred today with the Yugoslav Premier, General Richard Simovitch, and the Foreign Minister, M. Mouscilo Nincic.

When M. Choubatchitch makes his report to M. Matchek, the latter will decide whether or not to remain in the new Cabinet.

Meanwhile, M. Matchek today conferred in Zagreb with his colleagues as to what stand is to be adopted by the Croat Party.

The Governor of Croatia left by plane for Zagreb late this afternoon.

It is understood that he also conferred here with the new Home Minister, M. Srdjan Budisculjevic, who was also head of the Independent Democrat Party. This party formed a political coalition with the Croat group.—Havas Telemondial.

Goebbels Busy

Belgrade, Mar. 30.

While German officials in Berlin were lamenting "the growing influence of anti-German forces in Yugoslavia," Dr. Goebbels launched a discord in the Yugoslav nation.

Several reports were spread from German-controlled sources of growing disaffection in Croatia and the Rome radio broadcast allegations that uniformed soldiers had participated in renewed demonstrations against German and Italian business houses in Belgrade.

Meanwhile, the Belgrade radio issued a warning to foreign correspondents against spreading reports liable to injure Yugoslavia's relations with neighbouring states. The warning referred to the dissemination of "false news by certain foreign radio stations thirsting for unhealthy sensations or perhaps inspired by malicious purpose."

"Foreign Policy Unchanged"

The new Government is evidently determined to preserve its neutrality as long as possible. The German Minister, Herr Victor von Heeren, who has made several visits to the Foreign Office to enquire what effect the changes will have on Yugoslavia's foreign policy is understood to have been assured that they are purely a matter of internal adjustment.

It is stated that Yugoslavia is anxious to remain independent and outside the conflict. Thus it would be unwise to expect immediate denunciation of the tripartite pact or Yugoslavia's entry into a military alliance opposed to the Axis.—Reuter.

Official Statement Soon

Sofia, Mar. 29.

As soon as Vice-Premier Vladimir Matchek decided whether or not he would remain in the Yugoslav Cabinet, the Yugoslav Government would issue an official statement regarding its foreign policy, the Sofia press declared today.

Commenting on Bulgaria's relations with Yugoslavia, the papers here said that for the past few years Sofia had maintained a moderate attitude towards Belgrade, a policy which had not met with unanimous approval in Bulgaria.

The adherence of both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to the Japan-Axis Alliance had materialized the efforts made since the beginning of the European war to prevent the Serbs and the Bulgarians from being placed in opposite camps.

Whether or not this situation was to be maintained now depended upon Yugoslavia, the papers concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

No State of Siege

Belgrade, Mar. 29.

The reports emanating mostly from Budapest which claimed that a general mobilization had been ordered in Yugoslavia and a state of siege proclaimed were categorically denied here today.

No exceptional measures had been taken in Yugoslavia since the Cabinet change a few days ago, it was added. The interruption of telephone communications and the closing of cafes at midnight had come to an end twenty four hours after it had been enforced.

At no time was there any question of proclaiming a state of siege, and the military measures taken could in no way be considered a mobilization, since they merely provided for a change in the position of troops carried out in the interests of the country's security.

In connection with the false rumours spread by foreign radio stations, Belgrade Radio made the following statement this evening:

"For the sake of creating sensations and, perhaps, with evil intent, certain foreign radio stations have been spreading reports which, had they not been false ones, might have jeopardized our relations with our neighbours. We have been authorized to deny categorically all such reports. Our country's position has been clearly and unambiguously defined in the statement made by the Premier, General Richard Simovitch. The necessary measures will be taken against those who spread false information. These persons are mostly foreigners who, unable to show appreciation for the hospitality granted them, include in their reports information unfavourable to our country. These foreigners will be expelled.—Havas Telemondial.

Croat Leader for Axis Pact

Zagreb, Mar. 29.

Vice-Premier Vladko Matchek, veteran Yugoslav politician and leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, today demanded that the new government under Premier General Richard Simovic immediately publish a declaration affirming Yugoslavia's adherence to the Tripartite Alliance, it was authoritatively learned here tonight.—Domei.

Matsuoka to Visit Pope Pius

Conversations Concluded In Berlin; Moscow Talks Believed Unproductive

Vatican City, Mar. 30.

The official state visit which Mr Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, will make on Pope Pius XII on Wednesday, yesterday was expected to result in an exchange of views regarding the political and military situation of the world.

Authoritative Vatican circles discredited recent reports that Pope Pius would ask Japan to co-operate with the Vatican in launching a world peace mediation offer, however. They indicated that His Holiness probably would sound out Mr. Matsuoka's views on whether the Pope could count on a favourable reaction from Japan, should the Vatican make such a mediation offer.—United Press.

Sees Goering, Ribbentrop

Berlin, Mar. 30.

Reich's Marshal Hermann Goering and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, yesterday both received Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, in separate interviews.

Mr. Matsuoka was due to leave Berlin today for Rome.

"Economic questions of mutual interest" were discussed by Marshal Goering and Mr. Matsuoka, said authorized sources. Following the meeting a reception was held which was attended by Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, Herr H. G. Stahmer, who played a prominent part in Japan's signing of the tripartite alliance, various high army officers and Foreign Office officials.—United Press.

Moscow Talks Unproductive

London, Mar. 30.

The conversation Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, had in Berlin with M. Joseph Stalin was extremely unproductive, a reliable source here said yesterday.

Mr. Matsuoka, it was said, also probably preferred to observe a noncommittal and vague attitude in his talks with Soviet leaders, pending discussions in Berlin, and if new proposals are to be made to Russia he will present them on his return visit to Moscow while en route to Japan from the Axis capitals.—United Press.

Defence—Australia's Watchword

"Australia Prefers Freedom to Slavery"

Newcastle, Australia, Mar. 30.

Defence should be Australia's watchword in these unpredictable and dangerous times which have witnessed unprepared nations fall victims to aggression, War Minister Claude C. Spender of Australia declared here last night at a dinner given by the local Chamber of Commerce.

Declaring that he sincerely prays that no blood will be spilt in Australia, War Minister Spender said, "Australians must regard defence as their primary duty and guard against any eventuality. What seems an impossibility today may become reality tomorrow."

Pointing out that those who naively thought that Australia could go untouched by the effects of the European turmoil have been proved to be sadly mistaken, the War Minister asserted that Australia cannot underestimate its foe's power or resources. He added that Australia is firmly supporting Britain in its war against the Axis because she prefers freedom to slavery.—Domei.

Axis Freighters Try To Run Blockade

Vessels Leave S. America For Unknown Ports

Rio De Janeiro, Mar. 30.

The German cargo steamer Dresden, which had been laid up at Santos since November 1939, has sailed from that port. The vessel has cleared ostensibly for Vladivostok. It is reported that she is now carrying a very valuable cargo.

The port authorities at Recife (Pernambuco) state that the Italian cargo steamer Franco Martelli (10,800 tons) has been cleared for an unknown destination.

The Dresden has a displacement of 5,567 tons and is owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.—Reuter.

Communists Sentenced In France

Brive, Mar. 29.

Four Communists were sentenced here today to terms ranging from one to three years imprisonment and the loss of civic rights for five years. They had been found guilty of distributing Communist pamphlets, in violation of the law.—Havas.

American Seamen Being Trained as Gunners

Washington, Mar. 30.

Picked crews of American seamen are being trained by the Maritime Commission to man guns that will be installed on merchant vessels in time of war, it was learned here today from an unofficial source.—Reuter.

*Vital Maintenance Work of R.A.F.

(Continued from page 1)

the move all over Britian delivering supplies. Hundreds of thousands of tons of equipment and ammunition are handled by this road transport, which covers a million and a quarter miles a month. The total effort is equivalent to moving 70,000,000 tons of material around the earth in a year.

Ammunition Depots

In ammunition depots unending rows of heavy high explosives stand, giving an indication of the blow being struck at Germany.

One equipment depot alone averages nearly 50,000 postings of stock each month, and among the civilian staff working with the service is a strange assortment of people. Every unit is bound up with every other. If one cannot supply a certain part immediately, it is known which one can and in a few seconds orders can be sent to it.

Little is known of the vitally important task the Maintenance Command performs in carrying on its shoulders the business end of the R.A.F. It is operated by a keen, powerful body of men, all its heads being experts in their own sphere. The R.A.F. is never in doubt of the service behind it. Expansion of the force is increasing rapidly, but its needs have been foreseen and anticipated requirements can be steadily met.

*Big British Naval Victory

(Continued from page 1)

cruisers were damaged and probably sunk during the war's biggest aero-naval engagement in the Mediterranean.

"I don't think there is much left of one of their destroyers, either," he said. "At least one of the largest and most powerful Littorio class battleships has been severely damaged and two enemy cruisers were very severely damaged—I hope maybe they have sunk.

"If you do not admire the gallantry and spirit of our Greek allies, I do. The small but courageous Greek navy was engaged with us in these operations," he said.—United Press.

Lecce Raid Admitted

Rome, Mar. 30.

British planes Friday morning attacked the airport of Lecce, on the heel of Italy, the Italian High Command, admitted yesterday.

Some airport personnel were wounded, the communiqué said.

The communiqué also claimed that Italian warplanes in the Aegean attacked a British naval formation at anchor and torpedoed one aircraft carrier and two cruisers. One of the cruisers was considered to have sunk, the communiqué said.

Some merchantmen of small tonnage also were damaged and one ship was set on fire, the Rome communiqué said.

(The communiqué completely ignored the reported Italian-British aero-naval battle in the Mediterranean. However the admission that the Lecce airport was attacked coincided with British announcement the airport was attacked in conjunction with the naval battle.)—United Press.

German Claim

Berlin, Mar. 30.

German bombers in the sea area near Crete Saturday afternoon scored three bomb hits on "an especially huge British warship bow and stern," said informed sources here yesterday.

British Hurricanes accompanying the naval units engaged the German bombers in battle and one Hurricane was shot down, however all German planes returned to their bases, it was said.

German bombers on Saturday night began attacks against England, but there were no immediate reports of results, it also was said.—United Press.

Rumania Expropriates Lupescu's Property

Bucharest, Mar. 30.

The Government, by a special decree, yesterday expropriated without indemnity all property belonging to Madame Magada Lupescu. The property expropriated was estimated at 100,000,000, lei in value.—United Press.

U.S. Minister to New Zealand to Be Named

Washington, Mar. 30.

The U.S. will have diplomatic representation in New Zealand and President Roosevelt will soon appoint the first American minister to Auckland, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, told the press today.—Havas Telemondial.

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THE STAGE

"Merrie England"

The Earl of Essex .....Hugh Thomas
Sir Walter Raleigh ..Edward H. Mackay
Walter Wilkins .....Stephen Radford
Silas Simpkins .....Ernest Baker
Long Tom .....V. M. Allington
Big Ben .....Fred Pitts
The Queen's Fool .....R. W. Glover
A Butcher .....Gerald Steed
A Baker .....Joseph Grown
A Tinker .....Stanley Hillman
A Tailor .....I. H. Kendall
A Lord .....Alistair Drummond
Soldiers .....David E. Harbottle
James M. Dunlay
First Royal Page .....Kay Lucas
Second Royal Page .....Lorna Lucas
Queen Elizabeth ..Mrs. Dudley Wheeler
Miss Throckmorton ...Margaret Sinclair
"Jill-All-Alone" .....May Pecaric
The May Queen .....Sylvia Walker
Marjory .....Mrs. Joseph Brown
Kate .....Winifred Allan
Lady in Waiting .....Imogen Newman
Wine Vendor .....Bill Hunt

Any lurking fears lest the A.D.C. might have bitten off more than they could chew in their ambitious project of attempting so difficult an undertaking as "Merrie England" were effectively set at rest on Saturday night, when Edward German's comic opera was launched on the crest of a triumphant wave that will undoubtedly engulf Shanghai audiences in a swirl of enthusiasm throughout this week. A visit to the Lyceum is the best answer to the sceptics. Nothing like this show has been seen before within the memory of local critics, who are quite prepared to vie with Saturday night's audience in their search for adequate adjectives. The city's amateurs have shown their talent in many different ways, in many different roles, and the graph of their success has been soaring steadily upward until now it seems they have hit their apogee in this gay and entrancing glimpse into the merry past of an Elizabethan England that was the land of such "a mighty breed of men."

This A.D.C. production must go down in the annals as one of their greatest achievements, for it takes in its successful stride every one of the difficulties that beset the unfortunate producer of any major stage production. Something of the magnitude of the undertaking can be gauged when one realizes that there are over 50 bit-players who provide the background and musical accompaniment to the long list of principals; when it is further understood that every one of these players have been perfectly coached in their individual parts so as to form a natural and convincing back-stage setting for the leading characters, it will be obvious why top honours must inevitably go to Mr. V. Valin, the producer. No praise can be high enough for his expert handling of this mass material.

The remaining details all fall in line with the same high standard; the costumes, the scenery, the lighting and the extremely successful use of the sound amplifiers are all perfect and play essential parts in putting the finishing touches to the whole, cohesive masterpiece.

In so tremendous a cast as this, it would obviously be impossible to touch on every one of the many who are deserving of individual mention. A brief phrase only is the most that can be accorded to a few....and of these, Stephen Radford must surely be the first. He gave an outstanding performance that will not be forgotten by any of those fortunate enough to see it....A large bouquet—preferably of orchids—to Miss Margaret Sinclair for the purity of her singing and the delicate, clear technique so transparent in her arias....A word of praise for Edward Mackay's pleasant and eminently likeable Raleigh, whose pleasing voice was enriched, if anything, by that slight trace of an American accent....More praise for Mrs. Dudley Wheeler's make-up and her decisive characterization of "Good Queen Bess"....And an "honourable mention" for May Pecaric, Earnest Baker, Gerald Steed, Joseph Brown Stanley Hillman and I. H. Kendall.

German's music is light and tuneful—and wholly delightful to the normal ear. There may be the usual howl from the music critics, but one can safely dismiss the complaints of this little hierarchy who try to make music a sacrosanct, mysterious and obscure art. It may not be classical, but it is guaranteed to please.

In support, the story is in the best Shakespearean manner—a light flimsy vehicle, full of airy quips and amusing plays upon words. Taken together, the partnership of Captain Basil Hood and Edward German is a happy blend which cannot fail to make a hit even with the most cantankerous. This production, which will continue throughout this week, is to be heartily recommended, without condition or restraint.—C.E.M.B.

Italian Attacks Driven Back by Greeks

Heavy Losses Claimed to Have Been Inflicted

Athens, Mar. 30.

Greek troops on the night of Thursday and Friday repulsed three heavy Italian counter attacks on the Albanian front, the Athens military spokesman said yesterday.

"On the night of Thursday and Friday the Italians launched three counter-attacks on the central front, beginning at midnight and lasting until 3.30 a.m.," the spokesman said. "All were repulsed with heavy Italian losses."—United Press.

Greek Patrols Active

Athens, Mar. 30.

Greek patrols yesterday penetrated to a considerable depth behind the Italian front in Albania and took some prisoners, according to the Athens radio. The Italians again made no attempt to attack.—Reuter.

Nazi Troops in N. Africa To Have Own Paper

London, Mar. 30.

The Algiers radio quotes the newspaper, "Le Temps," for an announcement that German troops in North Africa are to have their own newspaper which will be published in Tripoli. The name of the new publication will be "The Oasis."

German troops began arriving in North Africa in February, and the publication of a newspaper for their special benefit suggests that their numbers have been considerably increased lately.—Reuter.

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Dynamic Cultural Affinity Among Northern Countries

Withstanding Hitlerian Brutality and Force, Says Mr. Persen in "Uncensored News from Norway" Talk

THE strong cultural affinity existing among the five northern European countries welded together by a common inheritance of cultural traditions and institutions which have withstood Hitlerian brutality and force was emphasized in another "Uncensored News From Norway" talk given over radio station XMHA on Friday by Mr. K. A. Persen. The talk is another exposal of Nazi methods in Europe today and among other things states:

There are five countries in the North of Europe, five countries which have, though politically quite independent, so much in common historically, culturally and economically, that they may claim the right to appear before the world under the name of the Northern Countries of Europe or, more shortly, the Northern Countries. Their names are, in alphabetical order, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

No Place for Serfdom

That which in a high degree contributes to the unity of the Northern Countries in the world of today, despite the Hitlerian intervention of brutality and force in the case of Denmark and Norway and the Russian attack on Finland, is their strong cultural affinity, their common inheritance of cultural traditions and institutions. They have seen their civilization develop for hundreds of even thousands of years, on parallel lines, and they are still as eager as ever to learn from one another.

Without doubt much of their cultural and political structure is rooted in the traditions of that free and independent peasantry which in times past was the very foundation of their social life. Serfdom never had a place in the life of the Northern Countries, and the peasant population has on the whole been able to defend, even against autocratic governments, its democratic rights and institutions, inherited from time immemorial. This continuity was not broken when in modern times a new class, the class of industrial workers, arose and acquired to a larger or smaller extent political power in the community.

Without any sudden social revolution the Northern Countries have attained to their present form of political democracy, which, in pre-invasion times, left it to every individual to exercise his influence in social affairs. While refraining from criticizing the political ideals of other nations, an overwhelming majority of the people in the Northern Countries are still resolved, the Nazi European "dis-order" notwithstanding, to maintain the democratic parliamentary system which they have found so well adapted to their conditions.

With this political democracy is combined a relatively highly developed social equality. There are, as in other countries, different social strata with different income-levels. But it may justly be said that the passage from one stratum to another encounters fewer obstacles than in many other countries. The selection of the fittest is in many ways promoted by existing institutions and is in a remarkably small degree hampered by class privileges of exclusive class traditions.

High Educational Standard

A high standard of education is another feature common to the peoples of the Northern Countries, and this is why Hitler's propaganda machine has failed so miserably both in Denmark and Norway. The Swedish people, who have been in the unpleasant and embarassing position of watching the present Germanic culture in action against ancient Scandinavian traditions of freedom, know full well today what their lot will be in common with their neighbours if Hitler's creed of violence should succeed.

At no time in the history of these countries have the sentiments prevailing between their peoples been better than during the years which preceded the present world catastrophe. This fact was clearly illustrated and proved, not only in their economic policies, but even more so by the spontaneous and large assistance which all of them rendered Finland when that country was attacked by Russia.

The future conditions which are so essential to a lasting world peace were fast coming to maturity amongst the peoples of the Northern Countries. They had developed that genuine neighbourly feeling which President Roosevelt has in mind when he uses that phrase. The kind of neighbourly feeling which Hitler is not promoting, but destroying at the point of his guns and by a liberal and indiscriminate sprinkling of high explosives and incendiaries, having especial regard for populated districts and non-military objectives.

Denmark's Honour Violated

A grave violation of the national honour of Denmark was committed in the beginning of February when the Danes were pressed to turn their fleet of torpedo-boats over to the German navy. The Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Degbladet" has reported that the Danish Government protested vigorously against the transfer, whereupon the Germans changed their original formula and stated that they were merely going to lease the ships. When the Danish Cabinet protested against this circumvention of promises made at the time of occupation, the Germans lost patience and simply took the torpedo-boats.

In an editorial dealing with the transfer of Danish war vessels to German command the Stockholm daily "Svensk Socialdemokraten" characterizes it as "an act of force." "It is," says this well-known Swedish newspaper, "fresh evidence of an alarming lack of understanding by the Germans of the honour and sense of obligation which is ingrained in the very heart and soul of the Nordic peoples. We never expected anything like this from a victorious nation like Germany."

The Swedish press views the present Nazi trend with alarm, openly voicing its fears that Germany intends to force the Northern countries into its concept of Pan-Germania.

One of the leading Danish newspapers in its New Year message to its readers reflected vividly the sentiments in the hearts of our Danish neighbours when it wrote: "We became a people struck by a great tragedy. We know that we lost, but we know also that at the same time we gained a stronger feeling of co-operation and unity. It became a more real thing to be Danish. Strong waves of sentiment and feeling swept over this people. It will be shown that these sentiments and feelings have a solid foundation. We were subjected to a severe trial. It will be shown that we shall stand the test.

The Danish people is an old people of culture with the superior mentality which this feeling inspires . . . We are not the only people in Europe or in the world who are put to the test. Others are suffering more than we. Among them, people who are very near to us. This is continually in our thoughts and in our hearts. Some times one dares to believe that out of the suffering which now has struck Europe there will arise a greater feeling of brotherhood . . . The only wish which unites us all is that the year will bring peace to a distraught world and make Denmark once more a free and independent people which it has been for 1,000 years. This wish overshadows all others. We carry it with us wherever we go, not only a few of us, but all without exception.

Great Danish Personality

In 1899 a 20-year-old-Dane landed in New York with $30 in his pocket. He was quite an unknown soldier in the battle of life, but he carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. His name was Vilhelm Signius Knudsen. It is a significant fact that this man today is heading the gigantic re-armament programme of the United States, the Arsenal of Democracy. And Mr. Knudsen has not forgotten what he owes to that Scandinavian nation which gave him his birth and infant nurture.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Great Britain's Foreign Minister, recently broadcast a special message to the people of Norway in which he expressed both the British people's and his own personal admiration for their courage. Among other things he said: "Keep up your courage! The hour of deliverance will strike. The British people.....remain unshaken and entirely certain of victory." Every Dane knows that this is true, and with us they can also take to heart what another great American, Mr. Wendell Willkie, said in a speech in New York on February 25: "We cannot preserve the American way of life unless we preserve the British way, the Chinese way, the Norwegian way, and the other ways of freedom throughout the world."

Appeal to Unions To Avoid Strikes

Knox, Knudsen "Ultimatum" Disregarded by Striking Union Workers

Washington, Mar. 30.

The president of the American Federation of Labour, Mr. Green, tonight called on all A. F. of L. unions to avoid strikes in defence industries.

"While we must insist upon foundamental principles," Mr. Green said, "when collective bargaining breaks down, we should submit the issues to mediation and arbitration; doing everything within our power to avoid strikes."—Reuter.

Unions Defy "Ultimatum"

Milwaukee, Mar. 30.

Striking union workers in the Allis-Chalmers plant here yesterday voted to disregard urgent requests from Col. Frank Knox, the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. William S. Knudsen, the Director of the Office of Production Management, that they return to work.

Speakers, addressing a union meeting, declared that Col. Knox and Mr. Knudsen had no legal foundation for their appeal and characterized the two officials as "strike breakers acting for business instead of Government."

Col. Knox and Mr. Knudsen on Thursday sent an urgent appeal to Mr. Max W. Babb, president of the Allis-Chalmers Company, telling him to notify the strikers to return to work and resume production on huge defence orders.

Washington observers viewed the telegram in the nature of an ultimatum, Mr. Philipp Murray, the President of the Congress of Industrial Organization, to which the workers as members of the United Automobile Workers union belong, defied the order and said it was based on no legal foundation.—United Press.

Pope Praises French Catholic Cardinals

Vichy, Mar. 30.

Pope Pius XII has sent a letter to Cardinals and Bishops in the German occupied zone congratulating them on their attitude during the first nine months of occupation in which they held themselves strictly to religious questions and avoided political activity, it was reported here yesterday.—United Press.

Syrians Killed, Injured

Damascus, Mar. 30.

Six Syrians were killed and scores were injured here yesterday when French and Sengalese troops clashed with demonstrators following a renewed general strike. Similar clashes occurred in Aleppo, Homs and Hama. Syrian leaders were insisting on immediate parliamentary elections or establishment of a representative body in Parliament.—United Press.

MAJOR-General G. le Queme Martel, who is the new chief of the Royal Armoured Corps, has been marked for some years by the Board of Selection for a high command in a mobile army. His face betokens mental and physical activity at its best. He knows how to invent, build and run a tank. The "Martel" tank will more than hold its own against the German tanks when the day of reckoning comes.

Bringing Up the Shells

This picture was taken at a 9.2 coastal defence battery somewhere in the Eastern Command in Britain. It shows shells being checked and taken to the shell store in anticipation of any invasion attempt on the British Isles.

Nanking Holiday Observed Here

City Dons Festive Garb; Throngs Seek Outdoors And Amusement Centres

Shanghai yesterday assumed a holiday attire with flags being flown from official and other buildings, with gay throngs seen on the streets in observance of the establishment of the government in Nanking in 1940. The anniversary caused the police of the three areas no little concern, vigilance being redoubled and barbed wire entanglements and other precautions, including the systematic searching of Chinese pedestrians at various important intersections, being much in evidence.

The spring sunshine following in the wake of sultry, windy days with a Siberian cyclone unsetting the course of spring brought numerous people out of doors and cinema houses and other places of entertainment were filled to capacity. There was a tang in the air following the wind and the rain of the past two days, but this did not deter the populace from visiting the parks and open spaces.

The anniversary also was observed in Hongkew, "Little Tokyo" across the Creek also was in festive mood, even the buses being gaily festooned with streamers and beflagged. The Japanese populace participated in the holidays and the parks were filled with visitors.

The holiday saw a number of Chinese school children visiting various places of interest in company with their elders and teachers. The Nanking flag was hoisted over the Chinese Post Office and the Customs, while in Hongkew groups of school children paraded the streets carrying little flags in their hands under the surveillance of armed Japanese soldiers.

Hundreds of officials and others participated in the celebrations in the Shanghai Municipality offices at the Civic Centre while 3,000 Chinese children took part in the mass gymnastic exhibition held in Hongkew Park in the morning.

At the Civic Centre flags and bunting were in profuse evidence and official greetings were exchanged to celebrate the anniversary.

Police Precautions

Police precautions taken by the authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession brought good results and no crimes or any untoward incidents had been reported up to 5 p.m. yesterday. Notwithstanding extra foot patrols in both areas, the city looked much the same as on any other day, except in Hongkew where Japanese and Nanking Government flags were in evidence everywhere.

Settlement police precautions included the erection of barricades at the southern end of all the bridges leading from Hongkew into Settlement, and all vehicles were stopped and passengers thoroughly searched. The party here consisted of a foreign officer and two or three C.P.C.'s. Pedestrians, too, did not pass without being subjected to a search.

Although the Japanese authorities took no precautions in their area, the procedure of searching pedestrians and vehicles was also carried out on the bridges over the Soochow Creek. Those passing over the Hongkew Creek were not hampered at all.

Settlement precautions extended along all its boundaries and special search parties and foot patrols were seen along Avenue Edward VII and streets leading into the western district now under the jurisdiction of the Western Area Special Police.

Similar measures were undertaken in the French Concession where parties of police, strengthened by members of the French Forces, were seen patrolling the streets and searching pedestrians and vehicles. These measures, however, were less noticeable there since these mixed patrols have been on the streets for the past few months.

Although, as expected, the day passed quietly, the Settlement police were standing by and all leaves were cancelled. This also applied to the Russian Auxiliary Detachment, the members of which, in addition to their new duties outside local Chinese banks, carried out patrols along Avenue Edward VII, the Bund and other Central district streets. The Specials of the S.M.P. were also ordered to stand by.

Portuguese Given Time To Pay Gambling Fine

Antonio Perpetuo, Portuguese, was fined 50 Escudos or 60 days' imprisonment by the Portuguese Consular Court on Saturday afternoon for being concerned in the operation of a gambling establishment in Bubbling Well Road. Defendant was given ten days in which to pay the fine. Dr. J. F. Texeira prosecuted.

OBITUARY

Mr. E. E. Parsons

The death of Mr. E. E. Parsons on Saturday night at the age of 67 will be mourned by many sections of the Shanghai community, who knew and respected this resident of over 40 years standing. Mr. Parsons first came out to Shanghai in 1899, from New Zealand, where he was born and educated. He retired from the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company in 1935, and has since been engaged in charitable and church work in Shanghai.

He joined the New Zealand Insurance Company as assistant manager of the Shanghai Branch in June 1899, being placed in charge of the branch in 1905. In 1911 he took up a new position as Far Eastern Manager of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, remaining in this post until his retirement on March 31, 1935.

Mr. E. E. Parsons

Mr. Parsons served for many years on the committees of the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Associations, acting as chairman of both for long periods. At the time of his retirement he had been longer in Shanghai than any of his insurance colleagues.

He was always an active supporter of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, joining "A" Company in 1899, and serving through the critical years which followed. In 1903, Mr. Parsons received, with other active members of the S. V. C., the China Medal, presented by Sir Ernest Satow, H. M. Minister to China. He served as an active member for more than three years longer, when he was transferred to the Reserve Company.

Mr. Parsons always took an active interest in amateur theatricals, and joined the A.D.C. in 1899. He was many times president of the club up to 1931. He was Honorary Treasurer of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, and, especially after his retirement, gave a great deal of his time to the Cathedral's affairs.

He was a prominent member of St. George's Society, acting several times as President, besides other national and patriotic societies in Shanghai. In 1935 he accepted an invitation to join the Committee of Management of the Cathedral School for Boys.

Mr. Parsons is survied by his wife and four daughters, two of whom are living in Shanghai.

The funeral service (cremation) will be held in the Holy Trinity Cathedral today at 4 p.m.

Kidnappers Abandon Tot, Steal His Clothes

Chinese highwaymen, who have so far undressed and robbed their victims, tackled another line of crime on Saturday evening when two of them, both unarmed, held up a Chinese pedestrian on Avenue Road, near Hart Road, and snatched his child away. The boy was found later, abandoned outside the Red Cross Hospital in Sinza Road.

According to the complainant, he was nearing Hart Road at about 9.20 p.m. when he was confronted by the two criminals. Unlike in all other highway robberies, the miscreants did not ask the man for his money, but grabbed his three-year old child and escaped.

Aftermath for Poland

A little book has been published for the Polish Ministry of Information by Allen & Unwin at the price of one shilling, "Poland After One Year of War," the publication date being December 12 last. The chapter headings are "September 1939 in Poland"; "German-Soviet Collusion"; "A Year of Occupation"; "The Polish Government and the Polish Army"; "General Sikorski's Order of the Day" issued to the Polish Army, Air Force and Navy on September 1, 1940. The frontispiece is a map showing the division of Poland between Germany and Soviet Russia in 1940, also showing the territorial subdivision of German-occupied Poland.

Gauss Confers With Head Of State Department

New U.S. Envoy to China To Leave for Chungking

Washington, Mar. 29.

Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, newly-appointed American Ambassador to China, who is now in Washington, is consulting with the State Department heads before leaving for China to assume his new post. Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, stated during the press conference today.

He also disclosed that Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, retiring American Ambassador to China, will shortly return to Washington for similar consultations before proceeding to his new post.

It is expected that Mr. Gauss and Mr. Johnson will cross each other somewhere in the Pacific.

The Under-Secretary of State further stated that President Roosevelt was giving immediate consideration to the appointment of an envoy to New Zealand.—Domei.

Ramses Believed to Have Left Port

Slips Away Under Cover Of Darkness; No Papers Of Clearance

Considerable interest was centred by local shipping and other circles yesterday on the movements of the ss. Ramses, old German freighter of the Hamburg-Amerika Line. From all enquiries, she is believed to have left port without clearance papers and in ballast for an unknown destination on Saturday evening, terminating a long sojourn in Shanghai. There were no passengers on board.

Formerly tied up at the Nantao boom, the Ramses left port at about 5.30 p.m. on Saturday. Approximately two hours later it was reported that a big boat was seen passing Woosung, but the name of the vessel was undiscernible owing to the pitch darkness at the time. It was thought that the vessel, which answered to the description of the German freighter, was going to anchor outside Woosung for the night.

Enquiries made yesterday failed to indicate the whereabouts of the Ramses. It is believed that she has given the port authorities concerned the slip, as she was not on the list of vessels cleared before the Chinese Maritime Customs went on holiday on Saturday, in observance of the anniversary of the death of the seventy-two Chinese martyrs in Canton. The Customs observed a holiday again yesterday on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the government in Nanking.

U.S. Place Guards on Italians Vessels

Crews Indulged in Acts Of Sabotage

Washington, Mar. 30.

Armed guards have been placed on 25 Italian ships in United States ports by Coast Guard authorities to prevent the crews from attempting to destroy machinery.

This action was taken in a legal manner following simultaneous news from Wilmington, North Carolina, and Baltimore that Italian crews on vessels in those ports were breaking up machinery in their ships.

There have also been reports of similar action contemplated in other places.

Officials emphasize that the Italian vessels have not been seized, but that guards have been placed on them simply for the prevention of sabotage.—Reuter.

Economic Pressure May Force Japan to Southward Drive

Economist Warns of Possible Effects of U.S. Moves to Check Expansion; Nazi Example Cited

New York, Mar. 30.

ECONOMIC desperation may impel rather than block a Japanese military drive southward into the rich islands of the Pacific, Dr. Robert C. Shook, an economist, declared today.

In an exclusive interview with the United Press, Dr. Shook, vice-president of the International Statistical Bureau and co-author of the recently published book "American Business in a Changing World", asserted that it would represent "wishful thinking" to believe that progressive economic deterioration will prove a prelude to lessened Japanese military activity.

Dr. Shook said that there can be no doubt of the steady deterioration of Japan's economic position with currency circulation, prices and the cost of living showing inflationary increases and the empire's foreign trade curtailed by both the European war and moral and actual embargoes growing out of the straining of political relations between Nippon and the United States.

Collapse Not Inevitable

"However," he warned, modern economic history as written since 1933 emphasizes the fact that economic pressures do not necessarily result in depression and collapse and a limiting of the national effort.

"Frequently the result is exactly the opposite. Where centralized authority already is in control the result of internal economic pressures frequently reflects itself in a strengthening of that control and a speeding up of political aggression and external military activity.

"Economists who at first predicted a collapse in Germany because of the unorthodox methods of internal finance and foreign trade that were adopted in the late 'thirties now recognize that later Nazi aggressions partly reflected the need for a safety valve against internal deterioration."

Dr. Shook declared that developments in Japan support the belief that Nippon now is passing through much the same stage as did Germany prior to outbreak of the European war.

Recent legislation permits the government to requisition foods, lands, houses, mines, patent rights and funds," he said. "Wages, salaries, profits, exports and imports and news will be rigidly controlled and labour disputes can be suppressed. The Navy Minister is about to take over full control of Japan's merchant fleet with the power to establish convoy systems and control all movements of and communications with Japanese commercial ships.

"These are not the moves of a government which is feeling economic pressure and which is planning to reduce its military activity as a result. Rather, while these moves recognize the economic pressures, they indicate that the result will be one of strengthening military activity, instead of weakening it, provided the opportunity arises."

The economist warned, however, that there was a danger in carrying "too far" analogies between Germany and Japan.

Germany, it is plain, is stronger in a military sense than was commonly thought. It is not so plain that Japan is equally stronger than the adversaries that might be arrayed against her in the Far East—assuming that Great Britain manages to survive the ordeal which is anticipated in coming months.

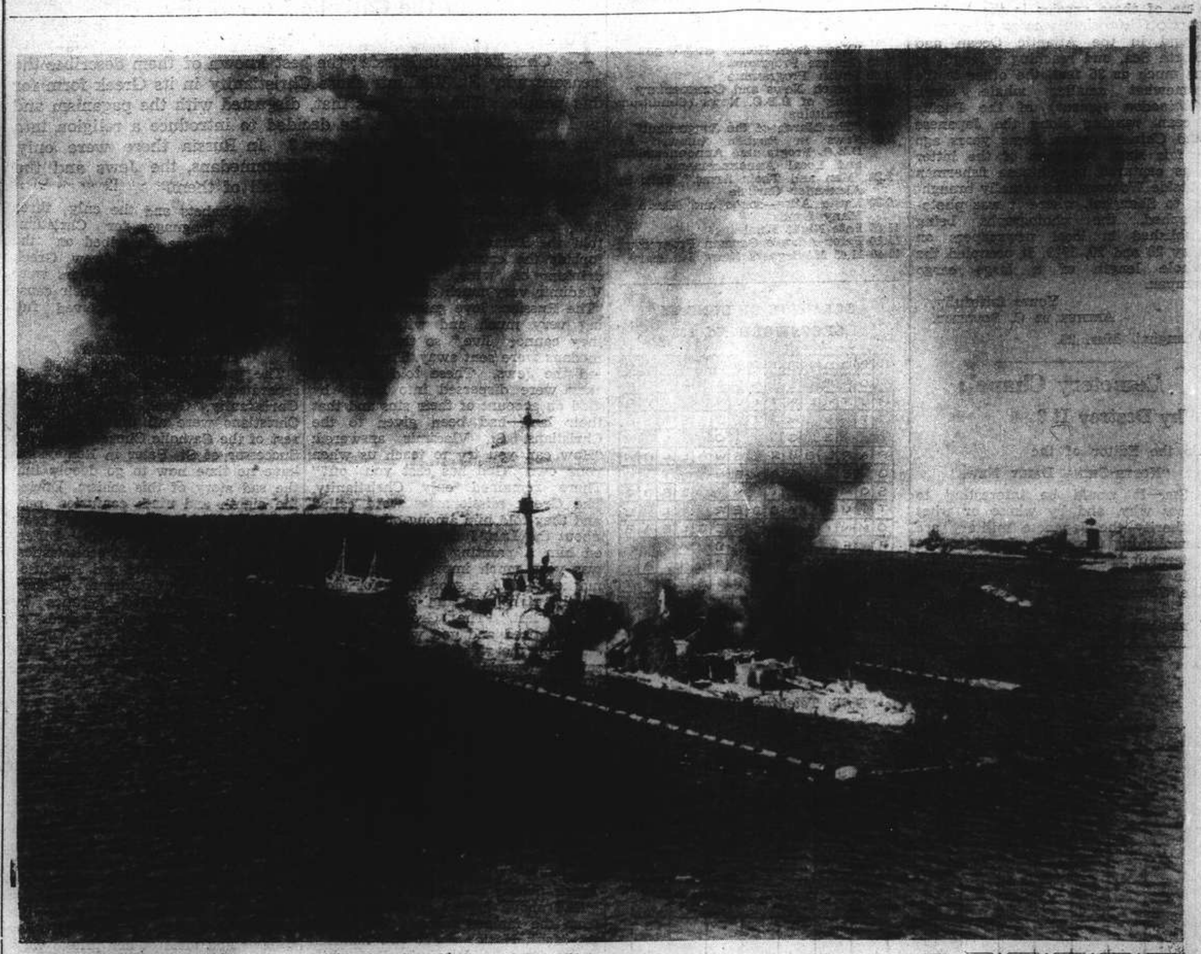
"Put in other words," he continued, "Germany in the late 'thirties was powerful enough to make her own opportunities whereas Japan seems limited to taking advantage of such opportunities as may present themselves in the months to come.

"How great or small these opportunities will be, depends more and more on United States policy, both because United States aid may be the means of continued existence for Great Britain and because of the power of the United States to exert economic and political pressure on Japan if this should be dictated by questions of foreign policy."—United Press.

Special Commissariat For Rubber in Moscow

Moscow, Mar. 30.

An indication of the importance now being attached to rubber is the establishment of a new commissariat controlling all branches of the rubber industry, while an increase in the production of synthetic rubber is provided for in the 1941 plan.—Reuter.



The burning Italian cruiser San Giorgio, resting on the bottom of Tobruk Harbour after it was blasted by direct hits by the Royal Air Force. The raid on the Italian warships occurred during the victorious advance of Britain's land forces against the Italians in Eastern Libya.

Are you contributing to the magnificent efforts of our Air Force in its far-flung attacks on enemy forces in the air, on land and on sea?

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Prophecy: Whales and Their Habits

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—After I had sent in my letter which appeared in your to-day's issue, and when it was too late to make a correction, I came across a couple of records in one of the "Guides" published by the British Museum of Natural History at South Kensington which indicate that the cachalot or sperm whale does occasionally find its way from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean Ocean, although, as I said, its normal habitat is in tropical and semi-tropical areas of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to which should be added the Indian Ocean.

However, this does not really have any bearing on the story of Jonah, since the Bible states specifically that "the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah," and, as every body knows, a whale is not a fish, but a mammal. If the writers of the books lent me by your correspondent MR. K. J. FAULKNER, which set out to prove scientifically the truth of the Bible, and the literal fulfilment of its prophesies, are to be accepted as authoritative, then we can only assume that when the Bible says a great fish, it means a fish and not a whale. If, as one of the those writers who claims to be a modern scientist says, the writers of the Bible were actually aware of such phenomena as that the star Arcturus is moving towards the Earth at an enormous speed and that there are millions more stars in the Universe than can be seen with the naked eye, although the spectroscope and telescope were not discovered or invented till some 2,000 to 3,000 years later, then it is hardly likely that they would not be aware of such an elementary fact in zoology as that whales are not fishes. So whales must be eliminated from the possible swallowers of Jonah, leaving, as I indicated, only sharks, which always tear their human victims to pieces, biting off arms or legs or great chunks out of their bodies. As far as I am aware, no record exists of the discovery of an entire human being inside a shark. There exist two enormous species of sharks, either of which could swallow a man and find room for him comfortably in their stomachs, but it so happens that these species, like the so-called baleen whales, feed upon plankton floating at the surface of the sea and such fish as herrings in large shoals. They never attack anything larger, and, although hunted by man for the oil their flesh and livers contain, have never been known to attack man other than by upsetting and smashing boats in their thrashings when harpooned. One of these species is the basking shark, (*Cetorhinus maximus*, Gunner) found in the Atlantic Ocean and North Sea, and reaching a length of as much as 36 feet, the other is the somewhat smaller whale shark (*Rhinodon typicus*) of the Pacific Ocean, ranging along the Japanese and Chinese coasts. Some years ago a fair sized specimen of the latter was captured by Chinese fishermen outside Woosung and actually brought in to Shanghai, where it was photographed, the photographs being published in local newspapers on May 28 and 29, 1929. It occupied the whole length of a large cargo sampan.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, Mar. 29.

Cemetery Chapel: Why Destroy It?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It would be interesting to know why, and by whose or what authority the Japanese military are demolishing the small chapel in the International Cemetery on the south side of Hungjao Road just west of the Chungshan Road crossing.

CURIOUS

Shanghai, Mar. 29.

French Captain Made Rear-Admiral

Hanoi, Mar. 29.

Capt. Berenger, the commander of the French naval squadron which concluded a successful engagement with Thai naval units in the Gulf of Siam last January, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral—Havas.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF MARCH 31, 1871

The first King of Siam is at present on a visit to Singapore, and will spend several days as a guest at Government House, after which he intends visiting the Governor-General of Netherlands East Indies. This is the first time a King of Siam has ever visited a foreign country. He arrived on March 15, and landed in state on the following day.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages.

Time table.

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light Music
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. *28th talk on the history of French music.* Charles François Gounod.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light Music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Mozart.

Concerto in D minor; The Enchanted flute (selections); Sonata No. 15; Symphony in G minor.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

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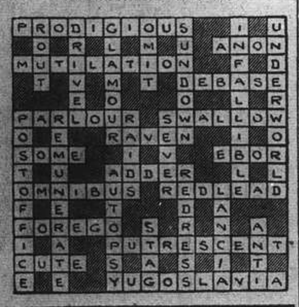
Today's Programme

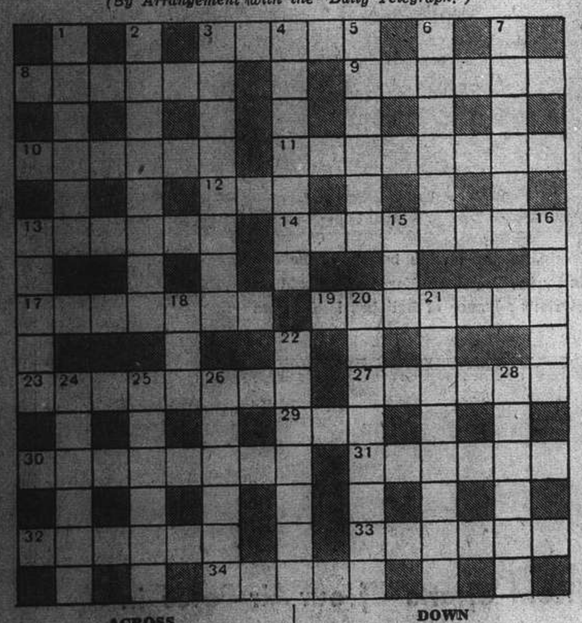
12.00 Light Music
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50 p.m.
4.30 Chinese Programme
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 French News and Commentary
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News (Conditions Permitting)
8.30 "The March of the Juggernaut"
9.00 News in English followed by B.B.C. Programme Announcements and Local Announcements
9.20 "Men and Their Arms." Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 Music Atlas—songs and Music of Many Lands
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.40-11.45 Moviegoers News Summary

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 605



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 457

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

3 Could this bird's cry sound dear to its parents? (5)
6 Oriental dancing (6)
9 "And with forced fingers rude shatter your —— before the mellowing year" ("Lycidas") (6)
10 The result of some great musical effort perhaps (6)
11 "Cave sand" (anag.) (8)
12 Vessel upset in 11 across (3)
13 Some unpleasant woman starts to bargain (6)
14 No, when this the blacksmith is at work (6)
17 Shows some light in the wagers (7)
19 Detraction (7)
23 No telescope is needed to watch this fine performance (two words—4, 4)
27 Historical novelist (6)
29 This innings may be the start of the cricket season (3)
30 Oriental weapon (8)
31 A feature of real poetry and music (6)
32 An alternative of two-leter combinations connected with flowers (6)
33 Book of the O.T. (6)
34 This early writer would have sounded to Sambo like the enemy (5)

DOWN

1 They say she is always a good housewife (6)
2 "Truth is always . . . —— than fiction" (Byron) (8)
3 Surely it is wrong to find an element of luck in this court of law? (8)
4 The extent of vessels in a little river (7)
5 An affectionate bird? (6)
6 Where visitors to Egypt generally go (6)
7 There is always or a lady in the river (6)
13 Cricketer with some connection with the cricket on the hearth? (5)
15 Soldiers like a good bet about this (3)
16 A fruit-seller known to history (5)
18 The skill shown in 23 across (3)
20 The place that could produce a large bed (8)
21 Describes some champion liar, though rather remote (8)
22 Shortly perhaps in some instruction about a suit (two words—3, 5)
24 This has different meanings to the engineer, the fisherman and the football player (6)
25 The kind of saying to notice again (6)
26 Not counted because not mentioned perhaps (6)
28 "Chores" (anag.) (6)

BY SAPAJOU

"Merrie England", at the Lyceum

Russia's Christian Origin

Radio Talk Given by Rev. F. Wilcock, S.J., In the Catholic Hour Series

THERE are many beautiful legends about the origin of Christianity in Russia; the best known of them describes the reasons why St. Vladimir chose Christianity in its Greek form for his people. The story goes that, disgusted with the paganism and evil customs of his times, he decided to introduce a religion into his country. But which religion? In Russia there were only three important religions, the Mohammedans, the Jews and the Christians. He decided to examine all of them.

The Mohammedans were called first, and among other things they told the Prince that their religion forbids the eating of pork and the drinking of wine. That displeased Vladimir very much and he replied: "The Russians love gaiety and drinking very much and without these they cannot live," so the Mohammedans were sent away. Then he called the Jews. These told him that they were dispersed into lands by God on account of their sins and that their land had been given to the Christians. St. Vladimir answered: "How can you try to teach us when your own God has cast you off?" There remained only Christianity. The Greek missionaries were called and they told him among other things about the Last Judgment and showed him a painting of it. Vladimir was very much impressed and remarked: "It is a good thing for those on the right side and bad for those on the left." The Greeks replied: "Be baptized and you will be among those on the right side." The Prince said he would wait a little before making a final decision.

Called Greek Priests

Then he sent delegates into various lands to see the Christian services and bring a report to him. When they returned those from Greece gave a most glowing account, how during the services they did not know whether they were in heaven or on earth, all was so wonderful. Finally St. Vladimir decided to call Greek priests to baptize his people.

The above legend is taken chiefly from the famous account written by the Monk Nestor about two hundred years after St. Vladimir. But while this and other legends make beautiful reading, it is obviously incorrect in many historic details. Historians now agree that St. Vladimir was baptized long before the time here indicated. As a young man he was driven out of Russia by his brothers and fled to Norway. In a battle there he saved the life of Prince Olaf of Norway and the two became great friends. In fact, they performed the ceremony of brothering, by which each drew blood and mixed with that of his friend. Olaf was a Christian baptized by Latin priests and he converted St. Vladimir also to Christianity. Thus St. Vladimir was certainly a Catholic, as were also his immediate successors.

Greek Ceremonies

After some years, especially with the ordination of native Russians to the priesthood, the Greek ceremonies began to be celebrated in the language of Russia at that time. Translation of these ceremonies into Slavonic already existed, made by the great apostles of the Slavs, Saints Cyril and Methodius about a hundred years before this time.

A New Alphabet

Up to the time of these two saints there was no literature in the Slavonic language and not even a suitable alphabet. St. Cyril himself composed a new alphabet, using the Greek one as his basis and adding fifteen new letters. Then he translated the Psalter, the Liturgical Books and possibly other works. Those translations caused the brothers many difficulties and misunderstandings from the other Catholic missionaries working among the tribes near the Black Sea. Some of these missionaries argued that the only three alphabets and the only three liturgical languages for Christians should be those inscribed on the Cross of Christ, viz., Hebrew, Greek and Latin. Twice the brothers were called to Rome to defend their cause and both times they received full approval from the Pope.

The Great Schism

The great schism had not yet separated the East and West of Christianity. Greek and Russian Christians were all united with the rest of the Catholic Church under the Successor of St. Peter in Rome. We have no time now to go deeply into the sad story of this schism. During the eighth and ninth centuries misunderstandings and ill-feelings grew up between East and West. Differences of ceremonial and ecclesiastical law were exaggerated and confused into differences of doctrine. Western Christians were called heretics by the Greeks because they fasted on Saturdays and did not sing Alleluia during Lent and had statues in their Churches. Similarly the Greeks were accused by the Latins of many accidental differences. Things came to a climax when the Greek Emperor was rebuked for his immoral conduct, upon which he deposed the legitimate Patriarch of Constantinople in favour of his secretary Photius. This crisis was eventually smoothed over but broke out again under Patriarch Michael Cerularius who was excommunicated by the Papal Legates in 1054. In turn Cerularius excommunicated the Legates and the schism was consummated. Russia, as we have seen, was also dependant on the Greeks in church matters; all her bishops and most of her priests were Greeks. These naturally followed the lead of their fellow countrymen and dragged the whole of Russian Christianity with them. So it was that Russia, until this time a Catholic country in union with Rome, without hardly noticing it itself, became part of what is generally known as the Orthodox Church.

Like the rest of the Orthodox Church, her faith and Sacraments remained almost identical with those of the Catholics, the only important difference being that they refused spiritual allegiance to the Pope. When Russia eventually unites again with the Catholic Church it will only be necessary for her to recognize the supreme authority of the Pope and accept the Catholic explanation of some points of dogma. The Mass and other ceremonies of the Russian rite and Russian customs would not be changed at all.

Both before and after her change of ecclesiastical allegiance, Russia had frequent relations with the Popes. In fact, the relations in the beginning were so friendly that it is difficult to see exactly when Russia did actually join the Greek schism. Certainly Russia separated from Rome long after the Greeks. At the two big councils which tried to reunite Christianity, those of Lyons and Florence, some Russian bishops took part and signed the final document.

Shortly before the Russian Revolution a Catholic hierarchy with an Archbishop Metropolitan was established in Russia for the many parishes of the Latin rite. Since far the greater number of Catholics in Russia were of Polish nationality, in the minds of most Russians the Catholic Church became identified with the Poles. This was very unfortunate because the Poles were in general unpopular with the Russians. When a Russian became a Catholic it was looked upon not so much as a change of religion as a change of nationality.

The Revolution

The Russian Revolution and the Bolshevik campaign against all religions caused the Popes to have much more frequent contact with that suffering country. After the October revolution in 1917, Benedict XV immediately did his utmost through diplomatic channels to obtain the personal safety of the Imperial Family, unfortunately without fruit. He also tried to save the Patriarch Tichon, and got the representatives at Geneva of Italy, France and Belgium to push the famous three points for freedom of religion in Russia.

Frequently the Pope sent out protests against the imprisonment of the priests by the Bolshevists without distinction between Orthodox and Catholics, since, as he said on May 23, 1923, "We do not wish in any way to distinguish in this matter the Orthodox and the Catholics." The efforts of the Pope to free the Patriarch and Monsignor Cieplak and the other priests from prison placed him in a very delicate situation, because the Bolsheviks tried to make him apply for this through direct diplomatic channels, which would have implied a juridical recognition of the Bolshevik government which the Pope constantly refused to do. For the famine-stricken people the Pope sent a special relief mission into Russia which distributed about G$3,000,000 worth of food.

Prejudices Disappear

Perhaps one fruit of the Russian revolution with all its horrors, and emigration of two million Russians is that the world has been given a chance to know Russians better and to come into contact more with the Russian Orthodox Church. Similarly Russians have come to know the other forms of Christianity, especially the Catholic Church. This has led to the disappearance of many prejudices on both sides and has made it easier to contemplate and work for a future reunion of the Churches. For many it has come as a great surprise to find that there are no differences in rite between the Churches. The Catholic Church has the same Eastern rite exactly as used in the Russian Othodox Churches, as can be seen in Shanghai in the Russian Catholic Church in Rue Bourgeat. Russians can be Catholics and still remain perfectly Russian and keep all their beautiful old Russian ceremonies and customs. The only difference between the two Churches is one of doctrine—chiefly, that of the successors of St. Peter.

Every Christian who takes Christ's teachings seriously should be most eager to help to remove these prejudices. In preceding papers in this series of talks over the Catholic Hour you have heard of the Church's faith in the promise of Christ to St. Peter when He gave him the supremacy over the other apostles in the work of governing the Church which He had founded; you have heard how from the early centuries of Christian history the whole Church looked upon the Popes of Rome as the lawful successors of St. Peter and the inheritor of his prerogatives over the Church.

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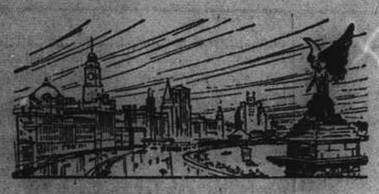

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

A GREAT WEEK

Not at any time since the war commenced has British faith in ultimate victory over the Axis Powers been so strongly reinforced as it was during last week. It opened badly enough with the former Yugoslav Government selling the country out to Hitler by signing the Tripartite Pact. There was no surprise that the Government as then constituted should have taken such an action. That came when opponents of the Government rallied around King Peter, and, in a dramatic, bloodless *coup d'état* established him on the throne, threw the traitorous Government out of power, established another more representative of the will of the people, and rendered the adhesion to the Pact null and void, so far as any immediate benefits Hitler may have hoped to obtain by it. A more startling *bouleversement* it is difficult to conceive, and Hitler received the greatest diplomatic setback of the war. Coming at the moment it did, when Mr. Matsuoka was in Berlin to explore means of closer co-operation with the Rome-Berlin Axis, or, perhaps, to derive some at present unascertained benefits from it, this counterstroke could not have been better timed. It may prove to be a decisive factor in the future conduct of the war, will certainly hearten the Greeks in their gallant struggle and encourage those other peoples groaning under the brutal Nazi yoke.

Hardly had the ink recording this development dried, than the fall of Keren in Eritrea and Harar in Abyssinia became known. The Eritrean stronghold, where it was thought the Italians might be able to hold up the British imperial forces for a considerably longer time than they did, is the key position in the Italian colony. The road has now been opened to Asmara and ultimately to Massawa, and the fate of this portion of the rapidly dwindling Italian Empire appears now to be sealed, together with the fate of the Italian armies stationed in north-east Africa which Mussolini cannot hope either to reinforce or re-victual. It seems to be only a matter of time, and that not very long, before the British armies in Africa will be liberated to take on tasks elsewhere, for, while it now appears that some German forces have managed to land in western Libya, there is nothing to show that they are in anything like enough strength to cause General Wavell any great anxiety. The German endeavour to make much of the recapture of the British advanced post at Agheila. It is only natural that they should, for even they are badly in need of some sort of success to show the world, and it can readily be understood, why, in their present dilemma, they should seek to persuade the world that the very minute gosling they have secured is indeed a remarkably fine swan.

Then the week has to end up with a British-Italian naval engagement. The Italian fleet, with rather more courage than it has been showing of late, ventured into the Ionian Sea. The fleet under Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham was fortunate enough to encounter it, and though the Italian force was in considerable strength, certainly enough to venture to give battle, it immediately broke up, and endeavoured to avoid contact. In that they were not so successful as they have been in other instances, and some units were brought to action, damage being inflicted upon them and probably at least one Italian warship sunk, while the First Lord of the Admiralty is reported to have remarked "I don't think there is much left of their destroyers." In addition to all this, strong bombing raids have been taking place over Germany, in which very considerable additional damage has been done, suggesting that the Germans are beginning to get a taste of their own medicine, which will undoubtedly be comforting to those in Britain who have stood up so well under the blows of the German air force.

It is with no idea of vain glory that these successes are recorded. They must not be allowed to induce complacency which would be fatal at such a time as this. Rather should they be regarded with devout thanksgiving as an earnest of what will ultimately result as Britain and her Allies continue their efforts, encouraged by all that has happened, to bring this war to a victorious conclusion as rapidly as possible. They should be an incentive to new efforts everywhere in the Empire and wherever British subjects are to be found, and even in Shanghai they should prove an inducement to further support of the various war activities. It has been a great week, and one of which Britain and her Allies may well be proud.

WHAT OF RUSSIA?

The report that the Soviet Government has sent congratulations to the new Yugoslav regime declaring that "the Yugoslav people have again shown themselves worthy of their glorious past," is interesting and most important. It means that Moscow, signatory to a non-aggression pact with Germany, and on terms of considerable understanding with her, has gone out of its way to congratulate a nation which has administered the severest rebuff Hitler has received diplomatically since he commenced his notorious career. It is not to be expected that he will do anything about it, for he is now in somewhat of a quandary. Pressed by Japan to use his influence with Russia to secure a non-aggression pact between the two countries, he is not likely to discount whatever influence he may possess by entering any protest against the Russian message to Belgrade, and the probabilities are that Hitler will have to swallow this very unpalatable posset, and, what is more, like it. Yugoslavia is one of the last remaining nations in the Balkans where Russian influence has some weight, and the action of the Yugoslavs is calculated to prevent the elimination of that influence, while the Russian congratulations may serve to strengthen it.

Much depends on what happens during the next few days as to whether Mr. Matsuoka will succeed in obtaining that non-aggression pact with the Soviet, which the Japanese Government has long desired as a means of relieving their anxieties in the north, and freeing their hands for action in the south. But the real question which M. Stalin has to decide, and he has done nothing for nothing since the war broke out, is in what way Russia can benefit from such a pact with Japan. There is, of course, peace along the Manchoukuo-Siberian border to be considered, but it is doubtful whether that is any very great benefit in view of the manner in which the Soviet troops have been able to hold the Japanese in the various incidents which have occurred at different points since the commencement of hostilities in China.

It has been suggested that the price Japan will be required to pay will be the settlement of the fisheries dispute along lines completely favourable to Russia, and possibly the relinquishment of the oil production of Saghalien. Both would be great sacrifices for Japan to make. The first would mean that Japan would probably have to pay very much higher annual rentals for the right to fish, a serious matter in connection with such a staple article of the Japanese diet, while the second would deprive Japan of her domestic supply of oil, which, though it does not by any means go far towards fulfilling her total needs, at least does relieve her of purchasing more oil abroad at a higher price. Apart from that it does not appear that Mr. Matsuoka will have much to offer M. Stalin when the two men meet on his return trip to Japan, and it remains to be seen whether German influence in the Kremlin will be sufficient to prevent the Russian ruler from driving as hard a bargain as he possibly can.

The fact of the matter is that a non-aggression pact is more necessary for Japan than it is for Soviet Russia. The German promise made to Japan, when she joined the Tripartite Alliance, that pressure would be brought to bear has not up to the present been implemented by success, and the question naturally arises is whether Hitler, remaining true to form, has made no endeavour to honour the pledge, or whether his influence at Moscow is not so great as he would like the Japanese to believe. If Mr. Matsuoka returns to Japan without such a pact, or the prospect of one, Hitler will have shown himself guilty of a bluff which will have failed. For that reason it would seem to be the wisest course for Mr. Matsuoka, and the Japanese Government to await the conclusion of the former's trip and ascertain exactly what have been the results before making any commitments, for if the persuasions of Germany and the pleas of Japan are unavailing at Moscow another aspect of the influence of the Tripartite Powers will be thrown up in a most interesting light.

"Merrie England"

The last few rehearsals of German's "Merrie England" convinced those responsible for this A.D.C. war effort that the production would be a success, and the show on Saturday night came fully up to expectations. Not for a couple of decades has so brilliant a performance been given by Shanghai's amateurs, or one so consistently good throughout. The scenery, dressing, and all the hundred and one details which go to make up a good show were indeed admirable, reflecting very great credit on those workers who have toiled incessantly for weeks in the background, without any of the reward which the excitement of the footlights undoubtedly gives. They deserve every congratulation for a production full of imagination and very considerable versatility. But they could not,—like Harry Tate,— think of everything, and the property man failed to take the hint in Raleigh's song "That every Jack should have his Jill," where the play on words brought in a reference to the old English drinking vessel affected by the commoner sort, consisting of a black, leather cylinder, with a strap loop attached to the lip through which the thumb was thrust when drinking from it. It is a small matter but the traditional black jack would have been preferable to the metal drinking goblets, which the chorus waved around with such abandon alarming in days such as these when liquor is becoming increasingly expensive. But what matters so little a trifle in the light of the very patent success the production undoubtedly is? Especial congratulations must go to Messrs Valin and Sloutsky, the former the producer, and the latter the conductor for their very valuable contributions to the manner in which "Merrie England" was presented. Mr. Valin's stage pictures were superb, his groupings excellent, and control of a very large chorus worthy of the highest commendation. while doubtless most of the principals will admit to having benefitted considerably from his expert training. Mr. Sloutsky had a by no means easy task in maintaining control over cast and orchestra, but the former proved rather more docile under the baton than others have done in the past, while the orchestra played well into the spirit of the piece. Though there is naturally an appeal to British people and their friends to support such an undertaking as this, because it is in support of war Funds, "Merrie England" stands on its merits as a rattling fine show, breathing the spirit of Elizabethan England and carrying a message which is of importance in these days. Bookings have been good for the whole run of the performances, but there are still seats to be had, and those who fail to put in at least one appearance at the Lyceum Theatre this week will have missed a treat which may not be duplicated for a long time to come.

STRAY NOTES

March 29.—That the laws of coincidence are still working, this record of facts may bear witness. In the Hungjao country this morning I noted a little scene between three Red-backed Shrikes (one being expelled from a little patch of trees, leaving two sitting happily side by side) which left no doubt in my mind that the two remaining birds were male and female: song which came to my ears from their direction was so striking, and so continuous, that I stopped in my walk and got out my field-glasses. To my utter surprise I saw without a doubt that both birds were singing together—one so loudly that the notes could be timed with the throb of the throat—the other softly, only occasionally distinguishable as a separate sound. Here was a problem beyond my knowledge. Two males would not sit quietly singing together: nobody has ever made any records of a special "sub-song" of the female Shrike: so I came and made the following note in my diary:—"Two Shrikes (M. & F.?) singing together—look this up." I never did look it up, because I opened up a January copy of The Ibis (British Ornithologists' Union magazine) and found the following included in a little article headed *"Duetting in birds."* The fact that the article was about birds in Africa does not matter, for the main point is that it contained the following:—

> "In the various races of the Bush-Shrike... the female contributes as a rule one note to two of the male's, in some localities following his, in others interpolating hers between his, always with a very perfect timing."

Perhaps I have, purely by accident, dropped on to a habit of our local bird not previously noted. In any case the coincidence stands and overshadows the following remarks about the Barbet (a bird also known in China):—"the female contributes a monotonus clinking note (and "dances" too) while the male is repeating his phrase." There's something familiar about that,....but I can't quite place it for the moment.—E.S.W.

U.S. NEWFOUNDLAND BASE

Path of Vulnerable Approach to Continent

When United States troops set foot on Newfoundland soil some time ago it marked a step toward stopping an important gap in defence of the east coast of North America, writes Stanley Truman Brooks to the "Christian Science Monitor." The historic island just off the mouth of Canada's St. Lawrence River stands in the path of one of the most vulnerable approaches to the American continent. It is therefore probably the most important key defence point for the vital eastern industrial sections of Canada and the United States.

New York could be reached in only a little over three hours' flying time in a modern bomber, and Quebec is but a few moments more. The island of Greenland is less than 1,000 miles north of St. John's, and has been traversed and studied by German and Danish students for several decades with the idea of establishing aeroplane bases. The German air liner Hindenburg made many flights over Newfoundland, cruising along the deep bays and harbours on each of its numerous voyages. Sometimes the liner would hang nearly motionless over the headlands, provoking the belief in many circles that photographs of the island were being taken. The Graf Zeppelin also used the Great Circle route and had flown over this territory many times. The Italian aviator, Italo Balbo, and his fleet cruised over the coast of Labrador from Cartwright Harbour south to Shediac in Nova Scotia, and on his return from the United States scouted the Bays of Trinity and Placentia. There is little doubt that the warring powers know well the strategic potentialities of Newfoundland.

Britain learned the value of Newfoundland as a strategic point from which to protect its colonial possessions on the North American Continent during the mid-seventeenth century. The British-colonized island first came into the focus of international activity when France, seeking a base from which to protect its own possessions at Cape Breton, Acadia, and the regions along the St. Lawrence, began to "penetrate" the island by colonizing its southern shore. Gaining a foothold here, the French set up a strong fortress at Placentia, guarding the narrow sea route entrance to French possessions on the mainland.

French Strategy Recalled

Had France managed to gain control of the entire island of Newfoundland, or British fortifications on the island had been allowed to deteriorate, history might have been different on the North American Continent. As it happened France planned to attack British colonies at Boston and New York, in much the same manner that military experts today have foreseen a possible invasion of the United States.

Today, Newfoundland still holds that same place in the protection of the mainland. America, Canada and England must join forces in protecting the island against the invasion by powers detrimental to the future of North America. This island is the pivotal base of all northern and eastern North America defence. From Newfoundland aeroplanes could even bomb European soil and return within the same day.

From Newfoundland the Arctic could be watched as could shipping from Europe. To the south a 600-mile flight from Newfoundland cuts the arc of reconnaisance from new U.S. leased bases in Bermuda and so on south until bases in or near South America are reached. Bombers could lay a screen of bombs in front of any approaching craft. Fleets of fighter planes would ring the North American shores and from these bases try to keep out raiders from overseas or from carriers off shore.

Until United States troops established definite contacts between their home country and Newfoundland, this British Dominion which is separate from Canada remained a little known land. It is placed like a natural barrier across the entrance to the deep important Bay of St. Lawrence. It is roughly triangular in shape, 42,000 square miles in size, and supports a population of about 265,000 persons.

IN PARENTHESIS

What Possible Harm?

"I'M sorry, madame," said the attendant at the movie, "but you can't take that dog into the theatre."

"How absurd," protested the woman. "What harm can pictures do to a little dog like this?"

* * *

Helpful

"WHAT's that piece of string tied 'round your finger for, Bill?"

"That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower; with flour we make bread, and with bread we eat cheese. This is to remind me to buy pickled onions."—Sheffield "Weekly Telegraph."

* * *

Sound Idea

AN employer had spent a great deal of money to ensure that his men should work under the best conditions. "Now, whenever I enter the workshop," he said, "I want to see every man cheerfully performing his task, and therefore I invite you to place in this box any further suggestions as to how that can be brought about."

A week later the box was opened; it contained only one slip of paper, on which was written: "Don't wear rubber heels."

* * *

Well-defined

HITLER was inspecting a school in Germany. He began to question the children, and asked the first boy:

"How old are you?"

"Eleven, Fuehrer."

"Do you work hard?"

"Oh, yes, Fuehrer."

"And what are your political opinions?"

"I am a republican because my father, my grandfather and my great-grandfather were all Republicans."

"And suppose your father had been a bandit, your grandfather a murderer, and your great-grandfather a thief, what would you be then?"

"A Nazi, Fuehrer," answered the imperturbable youngster.

* * *

Worth the Sacrifice

WITH a sparkle in his eyes, the young fellow walked into the show-room.

"If I bought this car by instalments," he said, pointing to a particularly "sporty" model, "how long would it take me to pay for it?"

"That would depend on how much you could afford each month, sir," replied the salesman, cautiously.

The young man scratched his chin.

"Well, I think I could manage $3 a month."

The salesman's eyes popped.

"Three dollars a month!" he gasped. "At that rate it would take you 100 years!"

Gazing longingly at the very stream-lined model, the young man said:

"So what? It's worth it!"

* * *

From Here and There

And a brandied peach is always sure of a cordial welcome.

Another thing which covers a multitude of sins is a tabloid reporter.

Aviators have to be modest chaps because pride always goeth before a fall.

Cal: Honey, I'm a failure.
Guy: Come into the hands of a receiver, beautiful.

Gent: Last night a big robber stuck a gun in my ribs and I only laughed.
Lady: Brave, eh?

Caroline and her roommate, Alice, have a fine arrangement—all the men they meet they divide up 50-50, but Alice isn't happy because Caroline gets the ones under 50 and she gets the ones over.

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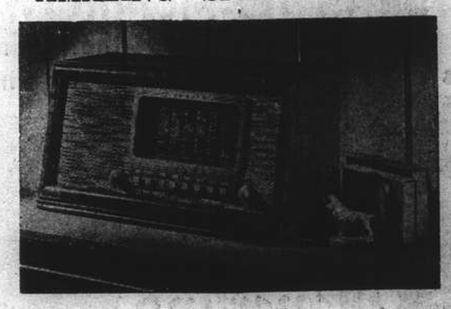

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Father and Son

G. P. Gram (left) and his father lead in a mud-bespattered Zaphiro, L. Y. Liu up, after the gallant little grey had won the Durham Novices Stakes on Saturday . . .

Green Reaches Squash Final

Beats Cumine in Three Straight at Race Club; Lew Carson Expected to Be the Other Finalist

THE long overdue semi-final of the Senior Squash Racquets Championship between D. Green and E. B. Cumine was finally played off yesterday morning at the Race Club courts and as fully predicted by local squash experts, Green, though finding unexpectedly strong opposition in Cumine, emerged victorious in three straights. The detailed scores read: 9-3, 9-7 and 9-5.

Having accounted for Cumine, Green is now in the final and while this match is scheduled to be played on Tuesday, April 1, it will probably be postponed as the second semi-final, featuring L. D. Carson and W. R. McCutcheon, has been put off owing to Carson having pulled a muscle last week.

Though playing a brand of squash equal to the exhilarating game displayed by him two years ago when he was runner-up for the title, Cumine could not cope with the remarkable accuracy of the winner's lob-placements which crept along the wall closely to make returns difficult.

Cumine was more aggressive of the two players and had control of the fore-court frequently. He was consequently able to retrieve the softest of Green's drop-shots. As far as court craft was concerned there was little or nothing to choose between them but where Green definitely excelled was in fine placements.

The winner played a nearly flawless game and was guilty of only one error during the entire game. This was when a drop-shot just grazed the top of the tin. The entire game lasted three-quarters of an hour during which the fast clip at which the game opened at was maintained throughout.

In every set Green managed to lead. He got away to a good start in the first game when he scored several points in rapid succession to reach the total of nine while the loser could only garner three. Cumine came within an ace of upsetting his opponent in the second set when, after allowing Green to hold an 8-2 advantage, he made a remarkable but unsuccessful recovery to bring the score up to 8-7. He then lost the serve and a minute later the last point.

Neither player showed signs of fatigue in the third set but the superior racquet work of the winner stood him in good stead to see him through the victor by the score of 9-5. If Green can continue to display the same type of squash seen yesterday he should be able to retain his title by defeating Carson in the final. The latter player, however, has a psychological advantage over Green in the fact that he has beaten the latter twice this year in league encounters.

Russian Soccer Cup Won by R.A.D.

The Russian Regiment—or the Russian Auxiliary Detachment of the S.M.P. as it is better known now—added another laurel to their wreath yesterday when they captured the Russian football trophy, their second this season, by beating Sokol 3-0 at the S.W.W. ground in Yangtszepoo. Their first trophy was the Tsz Ling Cup, which they won by beating Three Cultures a few weeks ago.

Sokol, who fielded several Russian players of note, these being Bocevitch Nastavin, Golkin, O. Chooklantzeff and Burenin, held their own in the initial half, but fell badly apart after the first goal, this being one of the most amazing scores here in a long time. The ball, booted toward the goal by Chernih, appeared to have been sent to the right winger. Instead, the leather curved in, past the unexpectant backs and goalie.

This was the first goal of the match and it was scored in the fifth minute of the second half. The Sokols answered with a strong attack, but their efforts were smashed by the vigilant defence of the auxiliary constables. On several occasions, Chooklantzeff and Nastavin directed shots from a big distance, being unable to bring it close enough.

The ex-volunteers scored their second goal ten minutes later through Kulugurieff, who took the advantage of a misunderstanding which arose between Sokol's backs and goalie, when the latter vacated his charge to intercept the leather, and drove the sphere into the empty net. The shot was soft and had Bocevitch remained in the goal the point would not have been registered.

The Sokols were mostly on the defence after this goal, their few raids availing them nothing as the ex-soldiers swarmed into their own territory every time their citadel was menaced. The better oiled machine of the Russian Regiment, playing against ten men, finally worked their way close enough into their opponents' half and put the game on ice with another goal from Kulugurieff. Ten minutes later, referee Neumann whistled for the end.

English Football Results

London, Mar. 30.

Following are the results of football matches played yesterday:—

WAR CUP 3RD ROUND, SOUTH

Arsenal 2, West Ham 1
Cardiff 2, Tottenham 3

NORTH

Barnsley 1, Sheffield United 1
Newcastle 3, Middlesbrough 0

4TH ROUND, SOUTH

Queen's Park R. 2, Leicester 1

NORTH

Manchester City 1, Preston 2

FOOTBALL LEAGUE, SOUTH

Luton 3, Southampton 1
Portsmouth 3, Brighton 2
Southend 3, Norwich 2
Watford 5, Bournemouth 0

SOUTH REGIONAL LEAGUE

Crystal Palace 1, Fulham 1
Stoke 4, Nottingham Forest 0
West Bromwich A. 4, Walsall 1
Aldershot 0, Millwall 3
Lincoln 3, Mansfield 1

NORTH REGIONAL LEAGUE

Blackburn Rovers 3, Wrexham 2
Blackpool 2, Manchester United 0
Bradford 4, Bradford City 1
Bury 1, Liverpool 5
Everton 0, Chesterfield 1
Grimsby Town 0, Hull City 1
Oldham Athletic 3, Huddersfield 1
Rochdale 2, Leeds United 3
Sheffield W. 0, Burnley 2
Southport 2, Bolton Wanderers 1
Tranmere 3, New Brighton 5

WESTERN REGIONAL LEAGUE

Aberaman 1, Bath City 5
Lovells Athletic 7, Bristol City 2

SHEFFIELD COUNTY CUP (FINAL)

Doncaster Rovers 3, Rotherham United 2

LONDON CUP

Brentfoeed 2, Chelsea 2
Reading 9, Claptonorient 0

SCOTTISH CUP

Airdrieonians 0, Partick Thistle 3
Motherwell 4, Celtic 2
Morton 5, Albion Rovers 1
St. Mirren 4, Hamilton 1
Rangers 6, Dumbarton 3
Third Lanark 1, Falkirk 2
Clyde 3, Queen's Park 1
Hearts 5, Hibernian 2.—Reuter.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Dah Chong; 2, Mad Plume.
2½ lengths.—Time, 18.66.
Win, $24.20. Forecast 61- Div. $256.50.
Place, 1st $10.70; 2nd $24.70.
2—300 yd. flat.—1, Agate; 2, The Stowaway.
1½ length.—Time, 18.33.
Win, $17.10. Forecast 5-6 Div. $106.80.
Place, 1st $9.90; 2nd $16.
Double Event 1/2 6-5 Div. $42.30.
3—440 yd. flat.—1, Rather Not; 2, Great Wall.
2 lengths.—Time, 26.78.
Place, 1st $12.70; 2nd $13.10.
Double Event 2/3 5-6 Div. $31.10.
4—440 yd. flat.—1, Celadon; 2, Ruddy Scamp.
A neck.—Time, 26.72.
Win, $20.60. Forecast 1-4 Div. $55.40.
Place, 1st $10.10 2nd $8.
Double Event 3/4 6-1 Div. $43.
5—500 yd. flat.—1, Paddy Blue; 2, Five Stars II.
2 lengths.—Time, 31.03.
Win, $16.90. Forecast 1-6 Div. $52.80.
Place, 1st $8.80; 2nd $7.80.
Double Event 4/5 1-1 Div. $31.90.
6—500 yd. flat.—1, Fulover; 2, Botany Bay.
3 lengths.—Time, 30.71.
Win, $27.80. Forecast 5-2 Div. $98.70.
Place, 1st $13.10; 2nd $15.50.
Double Event 5/6 1-5 Div. $70.50.
7—500 yd. flat.—1, Clever Girl; 2, The Back.
1 length.—Time, 30.86.
Win, $25.80. Forecast 3-5 Div. $69.30.
Place, 1st $8.40; 2nd $7.30.
Double Event 6/7 5-3 Div. $73.80.
8—500 yd. flat.—1, Dover Convoy; 2, Sandy Whizzer.
1 length.—Time, 30.39.
Win, $15.60. Forecast 3-6 Div. $58.50.
Place, 1st $7.70; 2nd $11.50.
Double Event 7/8 3-3 Div. $34.30.
9—500 yd. flat.—1, Coy Nick; 2, Moody Mask.
5 lengths.—Time, 30.32.
Win, $22.30. Forecast 5-1 Div. $118.10.
Place, 1st $12.60; 2nd $12.10.
Double Event 8/9 3-5 Div. $39.10.
10—500 yd. flat.—1, Village Athlete; 2, Fu Aishiun.
1 length.—Time, 30.26.
Win, $16.70. Forecast 5-6 Div. $83.30.
Place, 1st $11.10; 2nd $11.70.
Double Event 9/11 5-5 Div. $30.10.
11—500 yd. flat.—1, Rusty Brigadier; 2, Ralling Dixie.
1 length.—Time, 30.42.
Win, $9.60. Forecast 6-4 Div. $54 40.
Place, 1st $6.30; 2nd $9.40.
Double Event 10/11 5-6 Div. $13.10.
12—500 yd. flat.—1, Shanghai Bill; 2, Cute Vagabond.
1 length.—Time, 30.17.
Win, $34. Forecast 1-6 Div. $257.90.
Place, 1st $19.30; 2nd $18.70.
Double Event 11/12 6-1 Div. $26.90.
13—500 yd. flat.—1, Starting Price; 2, Select Crowd.
1½ length.—Time, 30.04.
Win, $26.10. Forecast 3-6 Div. $57.90.
Place, 1st $10.20; 2nd $7.50.
Double Event 12/13 1-3 Div. $130.40.
13—525 yd. flat.—1, Miss Pitts; 2, Ocean Beauty.
1 length.—Time, 30.31.
Win, $48.70. Forecast 1-2 Div. $270.20.
Place, 1st $32.20; 2nd $17.40.
Double Event 13/14 3-1 Div. $128.40.
Cash sweep:—1st dog No. 892; 2nd dog No. 884; 3rd dog No. 647.
Unplaced:—2346, 1028, 195.

Bob Feller

. . . Highest Paid Pitcher in Baseball . . .

Ace Indian Pitcher

Bob Feller's fast ball is fast. It was timed recently and registered a speed of 100 m.p.h. Last year, his fifth in major-league baseball, Bob Feller won 27 games for the Cleveland Indians—a record unmatched by any other big-leaguer. He also led the American League in strike-outs (263) and earned-run averages (2.62). Some experts consider 22-year-old Bob Feller the pitchin'est pitcher that ever lived.

To Indian Owner Alva Bradley, Bob Feller is an excellent investment. On days when Feller is scheduled to pitch, ball-park attendance swells 50 per cent. to 200 per cent. Last week, when Robert William Andrew Feller signed his contract for the coming season, Owner Bradley grinned from ear to ear. "You can safely say," he told newshawks, "that Feller's salary is the highest that has ever been paid a pitcher." Sportswriters, well aware that Lefty Grove's 1931 salary of $27,500 was baseball's all-time pitching high, promptly set Feller's salary at $30,000.

That guesstimate started something. Owner Walter O. Briggs of the Detroit Tigers, considerably irked, announced that his pitcher Buck Newsom had been paid $30,000 last year, would get even more this year. Owner Bradley stuck to his big guns. Said he: "Feller is still the highest paid pitcher in baseball."

Sportswriters chuckled at this brush-up between Millionaires Briggs & Bradley, but rival club owners were fit to be tied. "It certainly reeked of poor taste, particularly at this time of year," hissed one vexed bigwig. "Ballplayers find out soon enough what others are getting and use such figures as argument for more dough."

Lest the fire die, the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," after a few days' snooping, announced, from an "unimpeachable source," that Bob Feller's pay for 1941 will be not $30,000 but $45,000.

King's Horses Fail At Nottingham

London, Mar. 30.

His Majesty the King, who has set a good example by encouraging other race-horse owners to keep the sport going despite reduced prizes and feeding difficulties, was unsuccessful in two attempts to win a flat-racing prize at Nottingham yesterday with his classic horses.

In the Newark three-year-old Handicap, His Majesty's Longship, a favourite, finished third, the winner being Sir Malcolm McAlpine's Kentucky.

In the Clumber three-year-old Plate, His Majesty's Longshot also finished third.

The trainer, Mr. Willie Jarvis, is pleased with Longship's performance, but it is too early to say whether he will carry the Royal colours in the Derby.—Reuter.

Players Optioned

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse Chiefs Baseball Club of the International League announce the optional assignment of the contracts of Mervin Connors and Charlie Harig to the Springfield, Mass., club of the Eastern League. Connors is a first baseman and Harig an outfielder.

Press Avenge Their Previous Defeat

Flushed with success and full of an overwheening confidence after their success last Sunday morning, the deluded Bakerite maidens, still labouring under the mistaken apprehension that they had gained the day on their own merits, yesterday took the floor once again against the Press quintette. Unfortunately for the sylphs they were without the services of the star member of their squad, Referee Robinson, who was ruled out of bounds by the long-suffering martyrs. "A joke was all very well," the latter argued, "but "Robber" was apt to be too much of a good thing." Which only goes to prove that even a worm will turn.

Observing a nice sense of balance between chivalry and the will to win, the Knights of the Press obligingly allowed the fair damsels to assume an initial lead in the early stages of the encounter, came up level with them at the half, and then went on gently but firmly, to win by the gentlemanly margin of 20-17. They thus vindicated any slurs that might have been cast upon them by their previous sporting defeat and at the same time kept strictly within the bounds of their rigid code of honour. And what could be fairer than that?

Top scorer for the girls was Cissy (Dead-eye) Betines who netted three times, while "Kiddo" Oliveira (the starry-eyed wonder) netted twice, but levelled the count with two free throws. Their remaining points were scored from free throws, three being converted by Lilia (Peanut) Campos and two by Lily Chao.

Botelho was the ace scorer for the Press, actually finding the basket on no less than five occasions, with Stagg and Raven collecting three and two baskets respectively.

A special word of praise for Ikey Dobrenky, who referred the game with a fine impartiality which would have earned him many votes from the Press in the Popularity contest had it not unfortunately closed the day before.

Detailed box scores follow.

Press

	Fg.	Ft.	Pf.	Pts.
Botelho, rf.	5	0	2	10
Stagg, c.	3	0	0	6
Raven, lf.	2	0	1	4
Chillikin	0	0	1	0
Taylor	0	0	1	0
Berglof	0	0	1	0
				20

Bakerite

	Fg.	Ft.	Pf.	Pts.
Kiddo Oliveira	2	2	1	6
Cissy Betines	3	0	0	6
Lily Chao	0	2	0	2
Lilia Campos	0	3	0	3
Babs Encarnacao	0	0	0	0
				17

English Rugby Results

London, Mar. 30.

Following are the results of rugby matches played yesterday:—

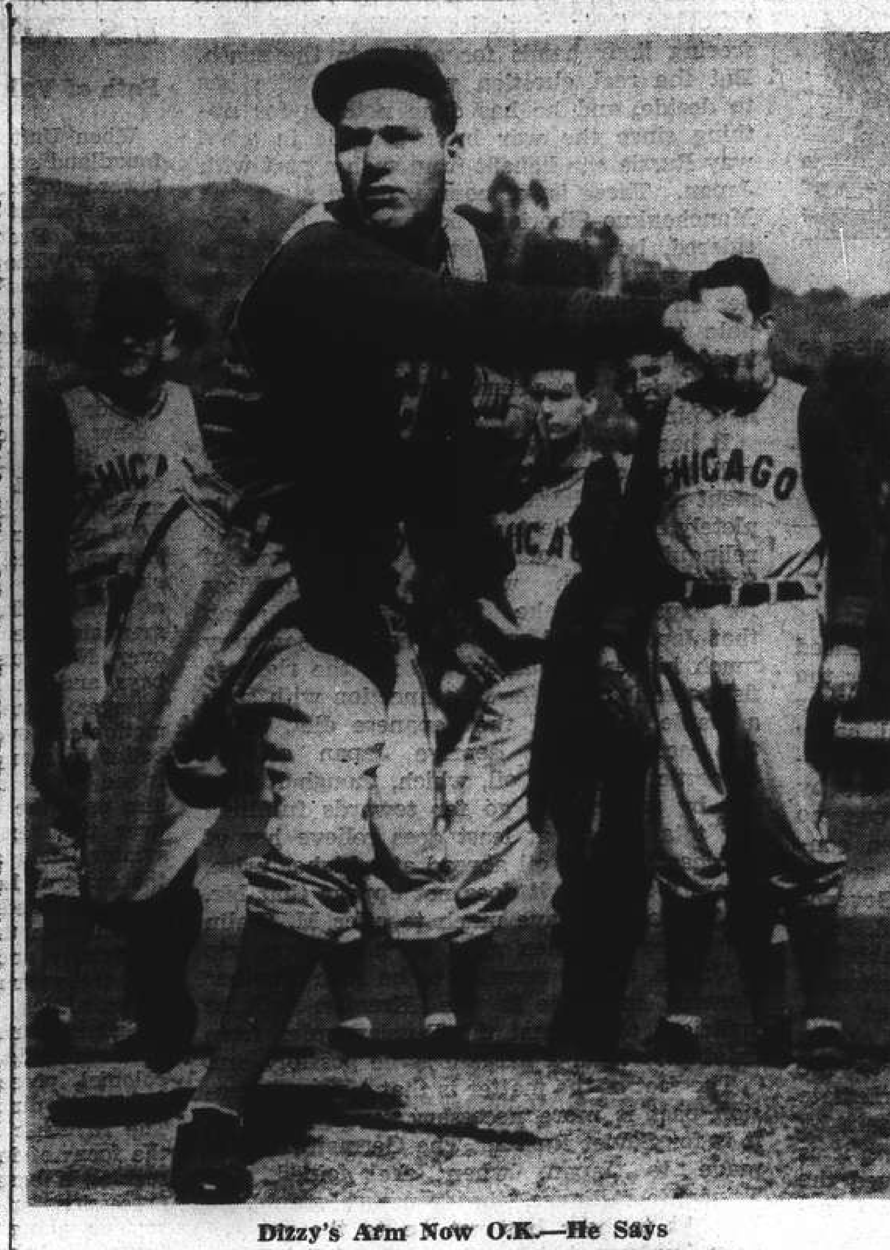
Rugby League

YORKSHIRE CUP SEMI FINALS

Dewsbury 20, Featherstone Rovers 2
Huddersfield 6, Bradford Northern 2

Rugby Union

London District 9, Oxford And Cam. 11
Rosslyn Park 9, St. Thomas's Hospital 11
Aldershot Command 6, Wasps 3
Bath 3, Weston-super-mare 6
Bedford 3, St. Mary's Hospital 11
Gloucester 26, New Zealand Army 6
Northampton 3, Nuneaton 6
Rugby 13, Leicester 3
Cardiff 12, Cross Keys 14
Bristol 18, Army XV 16.—Reuter.



Dizzy's Arm Now O.K.—He Says

When Dizzy Dean of the Chicago Cubs started to toss the ball during the second day of spring training, several of the team gathered around to judge for themselves. Dizzy seemed to be pitching the old apple right well, so now the boys are waiting for the season to open. Said Dizzy: "This will be my big year."

Coming of Dahlgren Puts New Complexion on First

Buying of Babe Dahlgren from Yankees Changes Entire First-Base Situation for the Bees

THE buying of Babe Dahlgren from the Yankees has changed the entire complexion of the first-base situation for the Bees. Prior to his purchase there was spirited competition for the primal bag with four players in the active running and a quartet of others who could fill the post if necessary.

Max West was Casey Stengel's first choice, but he would have faced a stern battle with Buddy Hassett, Don Manno and Louis (Buddy) Gremp for the Job. The others were veteran outfielder Johnny Cooney, rookie Francis McElyea, flashy rookie who batted .398 for Owensboro in the Kitty loop last year, George Metkovich, Los Angeles youngster, and Ed Carnett, who is better known for his pitching feats.

Now Dahlgren will be the club's regular first sacker and Max West, provided he stays with the club, will undoubtedly be shifted to the outfield. Thus what promised to be a free-for-all is at present a one-man show with Dahlgren in complete command.

Gremp Batted .293

Gremp, the youthful St. Louis native who batted .293 for the York Roses and smacked 16 homers, resembles Dahlgren in facial appearance and also in his playing style although he lacks Babe's flawless finesse. Stengel likes the boy, but it is difficult to see how he can fit into the present pattern. Gremp once played second, but he has little chance of displacing the colorful and aggressive Bama Rowell at that post.

West has always been Stengel's "boy." Ol' Case stood by him when all others had given up hope. Now the home run hero of the All-Star game in St. Louis last summer is sought by four other clubs in the league. These rivals, however, will not be able to secure his services for cash. They must give up valuable players in order to complete any deal.

Only Six Homers

Max hit only six homers last season, but he propelled 19 the previous summer and Stengel expects him to register at least a score in 1941. He's the type of batter that constantly bothers opposing pitchers whether he hits safely or not. The Alhambra, California, operative was impressive as a fly chaser in 1939, but for some reason or other failed to cover as much ground in the outer gardens last year before he supplanted Hassett on first in Pittsburgh on Aug. 20.

It looks as though Hassett would be traded, provided the Bees can find a club which will pay a decent price for his services. In 1939 the young man of Manhattan secured more singles than any other player in either league and completed the campaign with a handsome .308. Last summer, outside of one streak during which he tied the record by producing 10 successive blows, Buddy was very disappointing. He was unable to beat out bunts or drags.

HINDS & BARR
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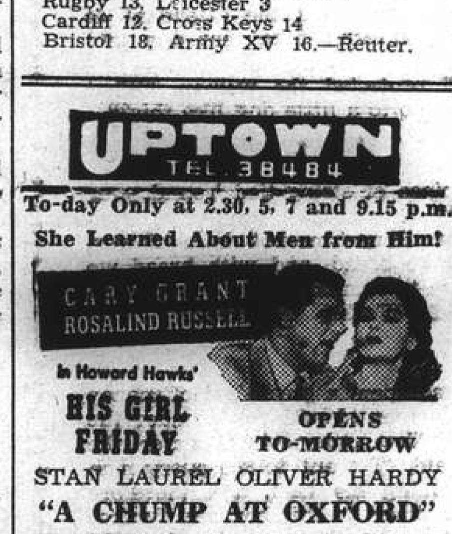
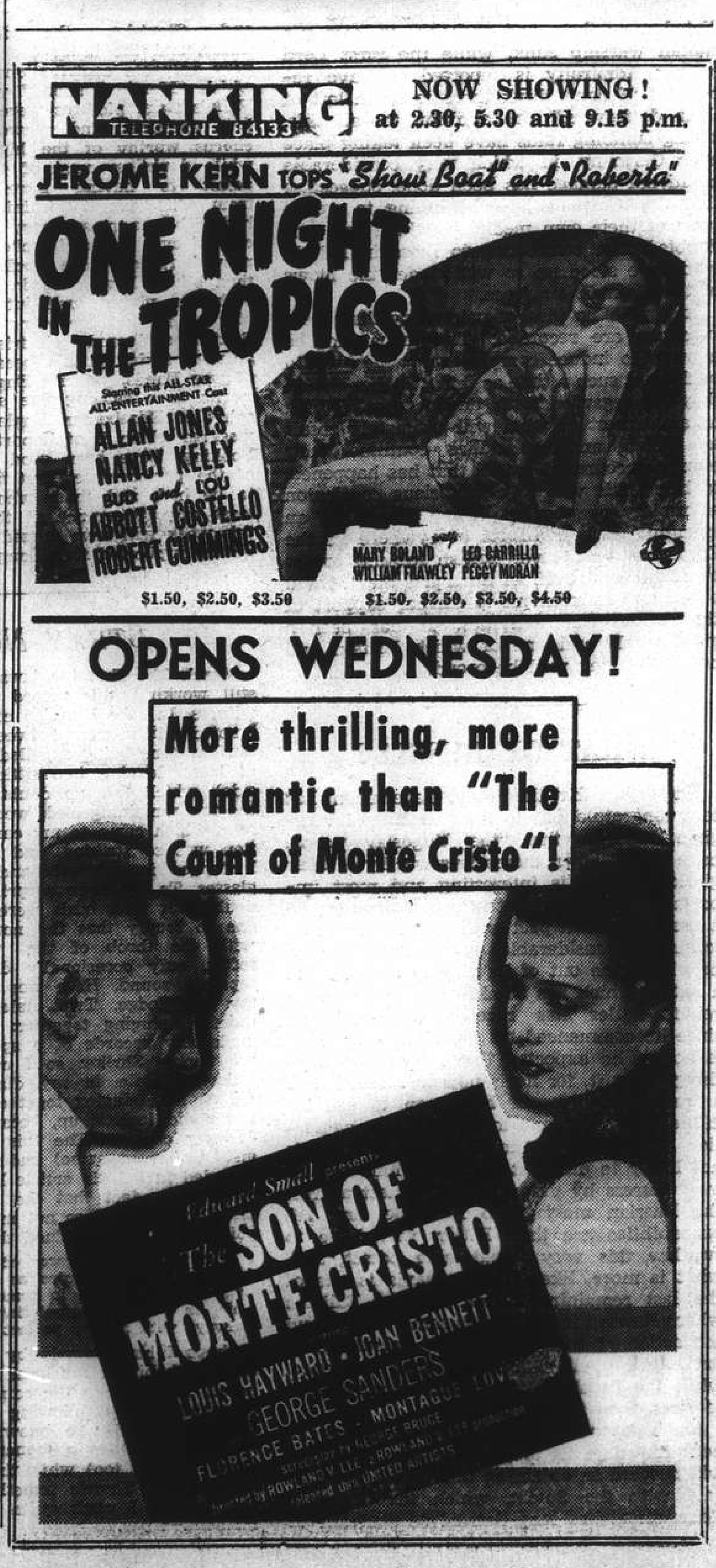
100 Central Arcade Tel. 15154-15155

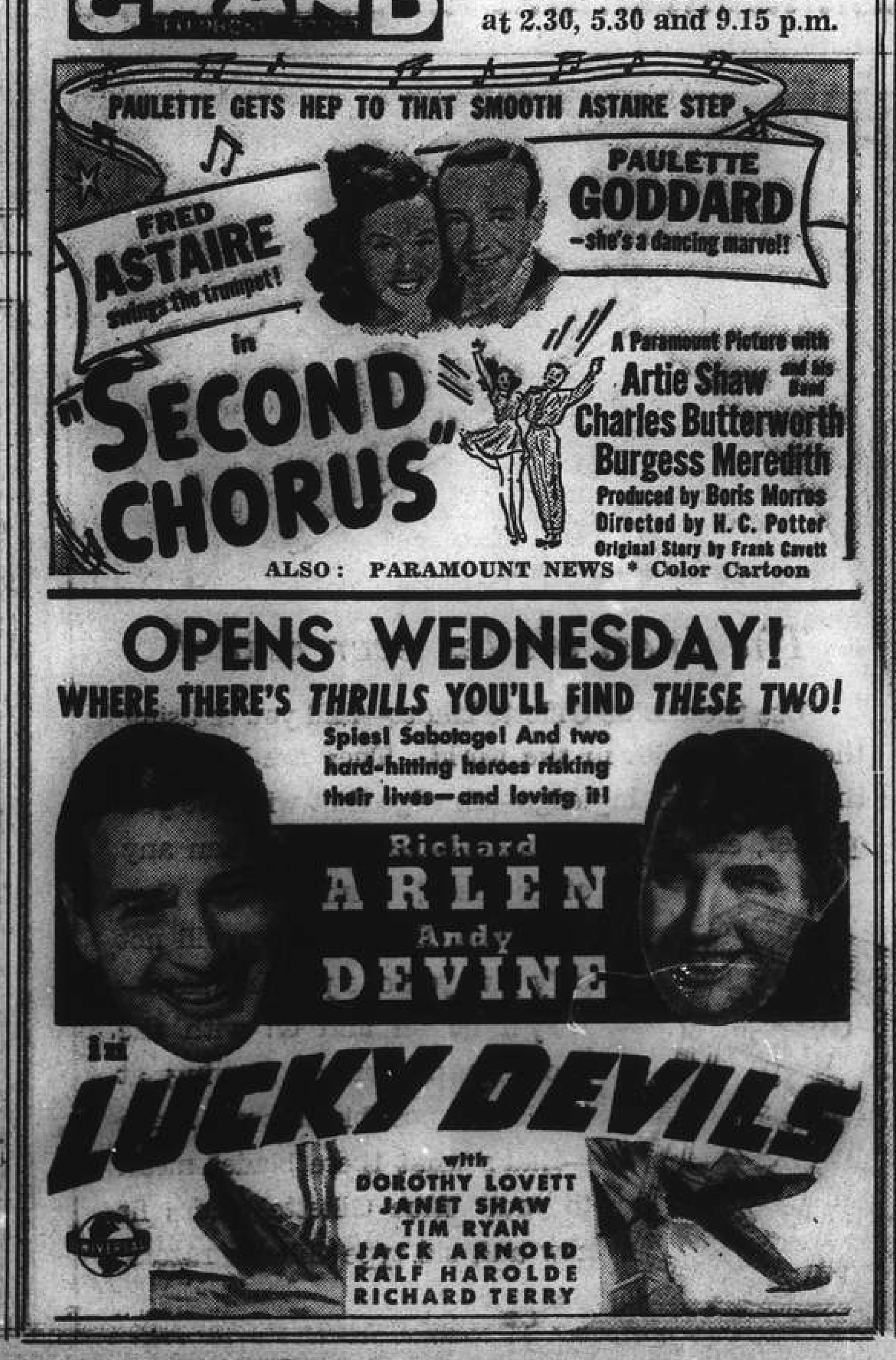
CANIDROME RESULTS
Sunday, March 30, 1941.

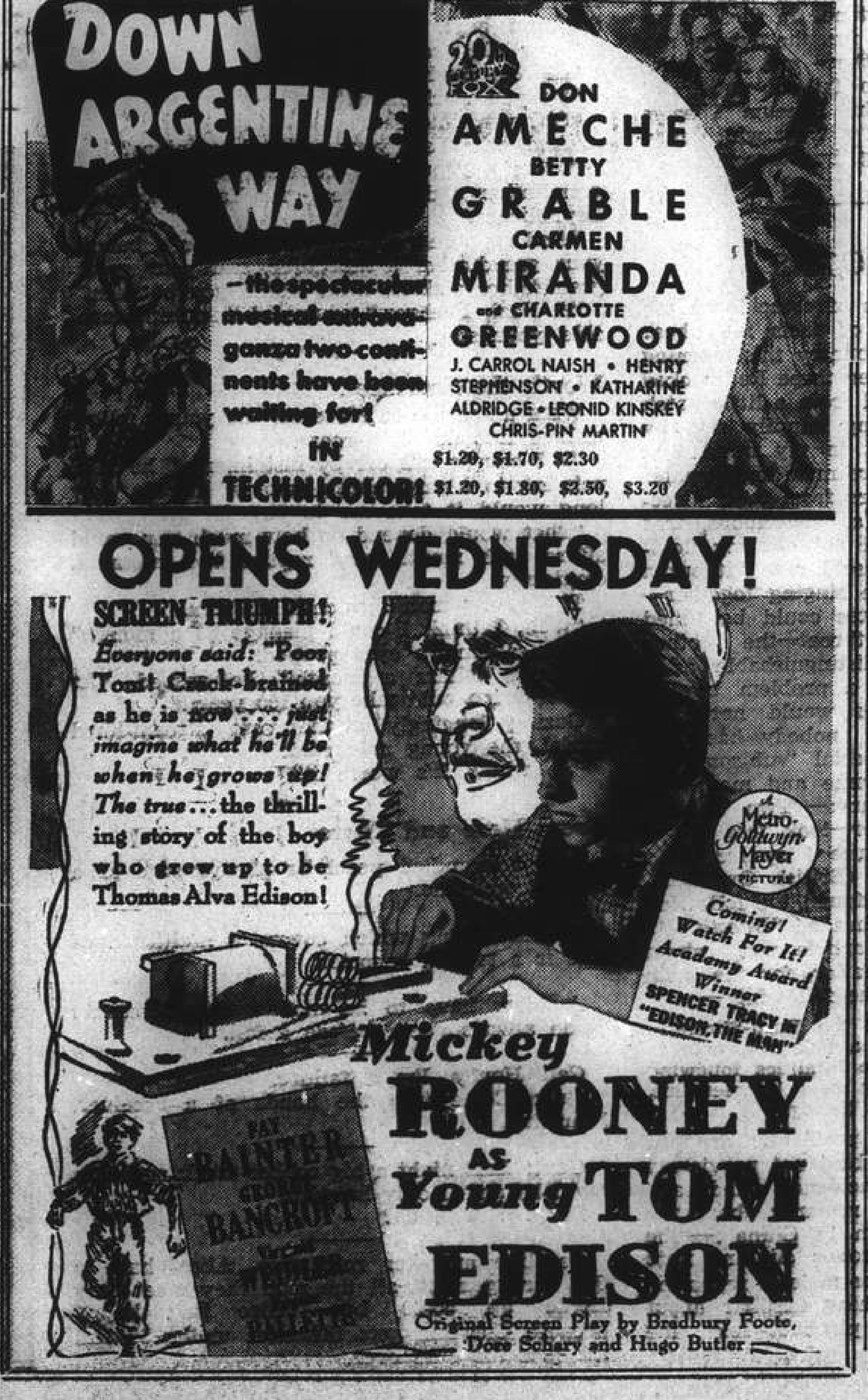
Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $3
1	6	1	256.50	
2	5	6	106.80	42.30
3	6	1	102.60	31.10
4	1	4	55.40	43.00
5	1	6	52.80	31.90
6	5	2	98.70	70.50
7	3	5	69.30	73.80
8	3	6	58.50	34.30
9	5	1	118.10	39.10
10	5	6	83.30	30.10
11	6	4	54.40	13.10
12	1	6	257.90	26.90
13	3	6	57.90	130.40
14	1	2	270.20	128.40

Yesterday's Cash Sweep Results:—
1st Prize No. 892 $2,694.00
2nd „ No. 884 $1,122.50
3rd „ No. 647 $ 637.50
Unplaced Nos. 2846, 1028, 195 ($50) each.









FROM DAY TO DAY

ANOTHER lap of the "Journey around-the-world" will be recorded in music from XCDN tonight at 9.30.

THERE will be a pianoforte recital by Miss Rosa Schiffman tomorrow at 8.30 p.m., from the studio of XCDN.

A MEETING of the Union Church Women's Guild will be held tomorrow. Miss Taylor of the Lester Chinese Hospital will speak on "Nursing in the home."

THIRTY new Japanese consular police officers arrived here on Saturday afternoon aboard the Toa Kaiun Kaisha liner Nagasaki Maru. The Nagasaki-Shanghai shuttle liner carried 350 passengers.

THIS year, for the first time, there was no distribution of Royal venison among the Palace staff and servants. Few stags were shot, and the meat from these was used to augment the ordinary meat ration for all at the Palace.

THE dead body of a Russian male, later identified as Joseph Prodnikoff, aged about 41 and believed to have been unemployed, was found lying on Miller Road, near Hanbury Road, yesterday morning. It was removed to the Public Mortuary pending an inquest this morning.

THE first floor of an office building was badly damaged and the top floor destroyed when flames broke out at 2 Ah Zai Li off North Szechuen Road in Chapei at 4.58 a.m. yesterday. Firemen from Hongkew station attended and had the fire under control within 45 minutes. The blaze was completely extinguished at 6.53 a.m. Fortunately the premises were deserted at the time of the fire and nobody was injured.

THE fourth regular meeting of the year will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 123 Blvd. de Montigny, tel. 85316, on the evening of Thursday. Dinner will be served at 7.15 p.m. Programme will consist of 1. "Aspects of Public Health Nursing." Miss Hazel G. Taylor, R.N., Margaret Williamson Hospital, Vice-President of our Club for 1940. 2. "Nursing in the School" Dr. J. T. Kuo, M.D., School Medical Service, Public Health Dept, Shanghai Municipal Council.

BROADCASTING stations in Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow, Hangchow and Soochow will be merged shortly to be placed under the direct control of the Central Broadcasting Station recently established in Nanking, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday. In Shanghai, the Greater Shanghai Broadcasting Station and the Great Eastern Broadcasting Station will be merged into the Shanghai Broadcasting Station which will be established next month.

BEGINNING tomorrow, radio station XMHC will present a new series of programmes between the hours of 7.45 and 10 p.m. The programmes will be arranged by a number of broadcasters well known in Shanghai, including Diana Stuart, George Devon and Oliver Langley. In addition, programmes of light classical music and symphony concerts will be arranged for broadcasting by "G.H.", music critic of the "North-China Daily News."

AT the age of 34 new Lord Vivian can certainly claim to have seen life. Soon after leaving Eton he went to live on a ranch in Canada, where he learnt to work with his hands. Returning to London, he learnt to fly, became a publicity agent, went into theatre management, wrote articles for newspapers, and finally conducted a dance band. Last September he joined up as a private, but has since been given a commission. He is a nephew of Lady Haig, and his sister is married to Viscount Weymouth.

SIR John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, who has taken over the task of straightening out the coal transport muddle, has earned a name for himself as "the most shot-at-man in the world." While he was Governor of Bengal he had numerous attempts made on his life. During his period as Governor, Sir John had a very strange pet. It was a young Himalayan bear. It lived in Government House stables among the horses, and was allowed to walk round the gardens. It wore a special "pass" round its neck.

IF the British Government decides to adopt the scheme of family allowances, much of the credit will belong to Dr. R. A. Fisher, Professor of Eugenics at University College, London. As he has eight children himself some of his friends are apt to suggest that he is not entirely disinterested. Prof. Fisher, whose flowing moustache and greying beard make him look older than his 50 years, is primarily a statistician, who first took up the study of eugenics as a hobby. Some of his most interesting discoveries had their origin in a couple of white mice, given to him as a birthday present by one of his sons.

AN ancient and picturesque ceremony was observed at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, recently, when two of the King's Gentlemen in Waiting presented His Majesty's Epiphany Gift of gold, frankincense and myrrh. The gifts are enclosed in little red purses, and the bearers carry them up the aisle, lined by Yeomen of the Guard, and lay them in the alms dish, held by the celebrant, who presented them at the altar. Together with the traditional oblation—commemorative, of course, of the gifts of the Wise Men from the East to the infant Jesus—the King presents money for distribution by the Dean among the needy.

DID the bribes offered by Hitler to King Boris of Bulgaria include a promise that he should be allowed to wear his crown? Possibly, for there is a curious story attaching to that diadem. When his father, ex-King Ferdinand, contemplated turning his title of Prince into Tsar 40 years ago, he ordered a magnificent crown from a famous firm in Antwerp. The Powers, however, vetoed his assumption of the new title, and the diadem had to be stored away. In 1908, when he did style himself Tsar, Austria consented only on condition that there should be no public coronation. The circumstances of his accession in 1918 compelled his successor to forgo the rite. Somewhere, therefore, reposes the Bulgarian crown, still unworn.

European Fronts Reviewed

Gallant Yugoslavians Rebel Against Nazi "New Order" in Europe; World Hails Tenacious Courage

IN his weekly broadcast over XCDN on Friday, Mr. Alfred Morley extolled the gallantry of the Yugoslavians as they have taken upon themselves to resist Nazi aggression. The speaker also commented on British successes in Eritrea and Abyssinia and observed that the Turks were in no mood to trifle with German proposals.

The dramatic news that the Yugoslav Government, which capitulated to the Germans on Tuesday by signing up with the Axis, was overthrown overshadows all else today. It was obvious from the beginning that, although Prince Paul, the Regent, and certain other members of the Cabinet agreed to sign, it was not because the country as a whole had any love for Germany and Italy or for the so-called "new order" which they are seeking to impose on Europe and the world.

It was only because they feared that if they did not sign Yugoslavia would be exposed to the ruthless attack of Nazi Germany. But from the moment the surrender became known, the people demonstrated their strongest disapproval. There were riots in which lives were lost, there was a wave of popular indignation too strong to be ignored. And Shanghai has learned how young King Peter dissolved the Regency, proclaimed himself King Peter II, effected a bloodless coup, appointed General Simovitch to be Premier, arrested those responsible for the signature of the Tripartite Pact, thereby throwing the country into an ecstacy of joy.

The Regent has fled, and a new Cabinet, composed of the leaders of all parties—the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—is now in power. The significance of this coalition is obvious. Traditionally antagonistic parties have come together in the cause of national honour and independence. The Army and the Air Force are with them and the youthful monarch at their head.

Nazi Triumph Short-Lived

The Nazi triumph has been short-lived. It was never a triumph of diplomacy but of gangster terrorism. It was an agreement extorted from an inoffensive neighbour, from a coterie of men who accepted craven surrender when their neighbour Greeks have won the world's admiration by their resistance to aggression. So far, the Axis has remained silent—silent in face of a reverse of their browbeating tactics.

But the rest of the world has hailed this second example of a people who have had the courage to say that, come what may, they are going to fight if need be to preserve their national integrity against trespassers who would exploit it only for their own advantage.

Greece has put half of Europe to shame; the Serbs, the Croat and the Slovenes who make up the majority of Yugoslavia's population, have now given expression to their proud traditions and, not the least important, have virtually said to the Greeks "We will not open your flank along our frontier."

It is a tremendous decision to have made; it completely inverts the position of a few days ago. Whether Germany will now seek to march through remains as yet to be seen. But Yugoslavia will not be alone if she has to defend herself. Britain will be there, and Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in Washington, has promised American aid if Yugoslavia is forced to resist aggression.

Potential Battlefield

King Peter's action has coincided with another very important statement on the part of the Vice-President of the Turkish National Assembly, in Ankara. Broadcasting to the nation, he declared that Turkey has an absolute community of interests with Great Britain and that "on the day when Turkish security is encroached upon the Near East will be transformed into a battlefield." This reaffirmation of the Anglo-Turkish alliance follows the signature of a new Turco-Russian agreement which, in effect, guarantees Turkey's northern frontier against Russian attack, if it comes to war between Turkey and Germany.

This agreement is of direct importance because Turkey has always feared that under certain circumstances Germany and Russia might combine to attack her; that fear is now removed. The agreement is also of importance in another way; Russia has made it sufficiently clear that she resented Germany's invasion of Bulgaria, a predominantly Slav country; it is reasonable to suppose that she equally resented German pressure on Yugoslavia, which, as the name implies, is another Slav country.

While there is at present no reason to suppose that Russian policy is undergoing any profound change, the fact that this moment should have been chosen for the signature of such an agreement with a country allied to Great Britain rather suggests that Germany's Balkan policy does not meet with the approval of Soviet Russia; it would be surprising if it did; for 100 years Russia has taken a particular interest in the Balkans and Dardanelles; the political shape of Europe has changed a great deal in that time; geography has not. As I have indicated, it would be a mistake to deduce too much from the signature of the Russo-Turkish agreement, but it would equally be a mistake to forget Russia's great interest in Balkan affairs.

False German Boast

I would like to make a short comment on the Berlin boast of three days ago that it was German diplomacy which had brought so many Balkan countries into an alliance. Now, the truth of the matter is that the Axis Pact—apart from Germany, Italy and Japan—is no alliance at all. The Oxford English Dictionary defines an alliance as "a combination for a common object between sovereign States." There is no common object between the principal European Axis partner and its Balkan victims, neither are those victims sovereign states.

Germany has many objects—to control, to dominate, to extort supplies, to gain strategic advantages; the victims have had only one object—to save their skins. They have surrendered the sovereignty by which alone they can sign a true alliance; their leaders have gone in turn to some foreign city and obeyed the dictates of a military junta; they have been afraid to resist. Yet Berlin and Rome—with their cowering puppets and well-learned chorus—boasted on Wednesday of a new victory, another addition to the growing edifice of the wonderful Europe of the future. This new order is so wonderful that Rumania is already short of supplies; Bulgaria is in like condition, while all the over-run countries are practically starving.

It is extremely difficult to assess just what effect the latest Balkan developments will have upon the mission of Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to Moscow, Berlin and Rome. Mr. Matsuoka has made some outright statements concerning the identity of views and interests between Japan and Germany, and it remains to be seen how far developments might go. The greatest gain out of this tour for Japan, would be a Russian-Japanese non-aggression pact; the greatest gain for Hitler would be Japan's adoption of an active belligerent role in the Far East and the Pacific. But there are diverse and dangerous factors surrounding these and yet other possibilities.

Politics in Crucial Stage

The political situation is obviously in a crucial stage; future destinies are being cast as perhaps never before; yet through it all, and overshadowing it all, there shines the light being held firm and high by free men who are resolved that international decency and morality shall not perish through the greed and schemings of self-seeking overlords. Britain is more than ever confident in her rapidly-growing strength; the United States of America moves from decision to action to help provide the physical sinews of war by which the democracies shall finally prevail. Huge monetary appropriations—so huge that I doubt whether we can comprehend their full significance—are being voted in record time, and American industry is being geared to the all-out effort President Roosevelt has pledged.

Across the Atlantic is being flown and ferried an ever-increasing stream of war supplies and machines. It would be farcical if America were to be content to ship goods only to see them sunk en route. Those goods are not being sold and paid for before they leave American shores. They remain America's property, and she has the right to protect them in transit. My guess is that she will do so, let the Axis take what risks it cares.

More British Victories

The splendid news has come that the Italian citadel of Keren, in Eritrea, and the important base of Harar, in Abyssinia, have fallen to British Imperial troops. Those are both major victories in a campaign which is sweeping forward towards its inevitable end—the complete collapse of Italian resistance in North-East Africa. British Somaliland has been completely recovered, following the dashing seizure of Berbera, from the sea, when natives ran forward to welcome the landing forces. The capture of British Somaliland last summer followed the collapse of the French.

It should be recalled that the allied scheme of defence of that territory was based on co-operation with the French effectives in neighbouring French Somaliland. With these forces dropping out of the picture, British Somaliland was hemmed in by Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia. Reinforcements could not be brought in time by sea to hold that strip of beleaguered territory. But with Italian Somaliland and much of Abyssinia and Eritrea in British hands the case was altered and Italian garrisons in British Somaliland found themselves in much the same position as were the British just over seven months ago.

All but "finish" has now been written to Italy's North-East African Empire, it has crumbled at the first real test of strength. It was founded in cruelty and blood; its impending fall is a liberation—an act of restitution to native peoples who vainly, but proudly, pitted their primitive weapons against the guns, tanks, aeroplanes and mustard gas of an acquisitive conqueror. The imperial pride that was Rome's of old has been aped and travestied by a sawdust Caesar from whom the stuffing now spills with quickening speed.

Against the Greeks in Albania there has been no recovery; nothing to offset the failure of the recent offensive into which the best infantry divisions were thrown. Little or nothing has been heard of Mussolini since he returned to Rome from the front, though report has it that he is a sick man. Sickness of heart more than of body seems to be a pretty safe guess.

Acts of Wanton Destruction

To one like myself who knew Plymouth well enough to have an affection for that grand old city, the news of its devastation at the hands of callous Nazi raiders came as a saddening reminder that we live in days when acts of wanton destruction are hailed as greater victories. One has looked in vain for Nazi claims that the great naval dockyard at Devonport, which adjoins Plymouth, was in any way damaged. It was apparently never attacked, protected as it is by elaborate anti-aircraft defences. Plymouth is a rambling open city, edged on one side by the famous Hoe and the River Tamar and stretching out away on the other, to the rising lands which lead to lovely Dartmoor. It was a city of fine shops, old Churches, a beautiful Guildhall, an old Town, a Barbican and of modern residential suburbs. It was not upon the guns, ships and forts of Devonport that the Hun rained his demolition and incendiary bombs, but upon the shops, churches and houses of a peaceful grey city.

Plymouth has been badly knocked about; its people killed, injured and made homeless. I don't know what good that will do Germany, or what good the Nazis consider it can do, but I do know that the people of the West Country, the sons and daughters of Devon and Cornwell, the inheritors of the spirit and traditions of Drake and of other great men will live to avenge the black deeds of March 20 and 21, 1941. That fair town of kindly people has suffered; an adequate answer is demanded, else the very name of justice is a mockery.

The Royal Air Force has made the beginnings of a reply, for in addition to its military missions against German invasion bases, Bremen, Hanover, Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, it has raided Berlin and dropped thousands of incendiary bombs on the capital of Germany. The British do not pretend that they can yet drop bomb for bomb. They still have fewer planes than Germany; they have greater distances to fly to their main objectives. But retribution must and will be visited upon those who now gloat over each successive orgy of destruction.

Illuminating Confession

I would like to mention what I consider a very illuminating confession on the part of the enemy. During this week's celebration of the anniversary of the Fascists coming into power in Italy, the Party issued a manifesto in which it was declared that "the daring of Fascist Italy, thrown against the most powerful Empire in the world, consecrates the heroic spirit of the revolution." When speaking in June of last year, Mussolini said "This is a conflict of fruitful, useful peoples against peoples who are in decline."

Somebody appears to have undergone a little education in the interval. And it isn't only the Italians. Nazi Germany—and, indeed, the rest of the world—has learned that the most powerful Empire in the world is not a tottering edifice. It is firmly united, grimly determined to help rebuild a happier world when the evil forces of Fascism and Nazism have been shorn of their treacherously-gained power. In the presence of today's encouraging news let us the more firmly resolve to throw into the struggle all that we have, and all that we can do.

Italian Sailors Taken Prisoner

This is a group of Italian sailors who were taken prisoner during the operations along the coast of Libya. They will probably be joined by more captives as a result of the latest successful British action against the Italian Navy in the Ionian Sea.

Acute U.S. Need For Tonnage

More Vessels Required on Philippines Run to Carry Goods to America

Washington, Mar. 30.

Mr. John B. Gordon, secretary of the unofficial bureau of raw materials, yesterday said that President Roosevelt's action in placing all fats and oils under export control increased the urgency of finding additional tonnage in the Philippines-American service to carry coconut oil and copra.

"Copra cruisers must shortly close their plants unless an additional supply is secured, and this will require more ships for transportation of copra from the Philippines," Mr. Gordon said.

Mr. Gordon said that only a few months' supply of cocount oil remained in the United States and pointed out the importance of this oil in the manufacture of plastics, resins, higher alcohols, rubber, leather, soap, glycerine, nitroglycerine and black gunpower.

Another essential oil of which supplies were extremely low, he said, was palm oil which ordinarily was imported from the Netherlands East Indies. Palm oil, he said, was indispensable in manufacture of tin plate, textiles and soaps, and its importation "has been seriously curtailed by removal from service of a large proportion of the shipping formerly devoted to it."

Supplies of sulphur and olive oil used in silk, a degumming for parachutes and perilla oil for paints also have been drastically reduced, Mr. Gordon said.

Mr. Gordon said that reserves of domestically produced fats and oils, including lard, butter and cottonseed oil total only an average of 10 pounds per capita compared with an annual per capita consumption of 76 pounds.—United Press.

U.S. Navy Transfers Announced

Col. Knox Becomes Member Of General Board

Washington, Mar. 30.

Admiral James O. Richardson, who recently retired as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, yesterday was formally transferred from office. Simultaneously Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, became a member of the Navy General Board.

Rear Admiral Andrew C. Pickens, was transferred from command of the cruiser division of the Atlantic Fleet and was made president of the Board.—United Press.

Hanoi Fails to Deny Japanese Demands

Hanoi, Mar. 30.

French officials here yesterday were silent on reports that Japanese have presented new demands to Indo-China and Indo-China has accepted them. (Reports from Manila yesterday said Japanese had won extensive new trade and military concession from Indo-China.)—United Press.

Lease-Lend Act Turns Scales in China War

Victory Prophesied by Chinese Envoy in London

London, Mar. 30.

The Lease and Lend Act recently signed by President Roosevelt will prove as decisive in its effect on the war in Asia as on the war in Europe, declared Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, speaking at the annual meeting of the China Campaign Committee here.

"President Roosevelt's reference to China in his recent broadcast has given the Chinese Government and people immense spiritual satisfaction, which is no less important the material aid which has been promised," the Ambassador stated.

"After having fought so long in a somewhat lonely fashion, we know now that we are no longer alone. The Chinese nation views with perfect equanimity Mr. Matsuoka's pilgrimage to Berlin. We believe that it reveals as much weakness of the Asiatic member of the Axis as a desire to strengthen the bond between the three partners.

"The recurring Japanese peace offensives indicate in an ever increasing manner that Japan is fighting a losing battle against China. Moreover, China has no intention of making a patched-up settlement," the Ambassador concluded.—Reuter.

New Yorker Sentenced For Chinese Deaths

New York, Mar. 30.

Mr. Leo J. Alexander, 56, wealthy son of a Civil War general, yesterday was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the deaths of seven Chinese when the tenement he owned in China town here burned in June, 1939.

Mr. Alexander will be sentenced April 10 and faces a sentence of from 15 to 30 years in prison. He was convicted of failure to install fire escapes and fire retarding walls in the building. He contended he collected rents of only U.S.$3 to U.S.$8 weekly from Chinese living in the building and therefore could not afford to equip the building with fire escapes and fire preventive equipment.—United Press.

Darlan Unlikely to Meet Matsuoka

Vichy, Mar. 29.

The fact that Admiral Francois Darlan, the Vice-Premier, will probably leave for Paris tomorrow conradicts in itself the rumours that the Vice-Premier will meet Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in Paris, for the latter is due to arrive in Rome on the same day.

Furthermore, there is no confirmation of the report that the Japanese statesman intends to visit occupied France.

It is emphasized in Vichy that Admiral Darlan will merely continue the negotiations he started with Herr Otto Abetz, German envoy to occupied France, when he last visited Paris, and keep in touch with events in the occupied areas.—Havas Telemondial.

Chinese Tungsten Due In New York

New York, Mar. 30.

The ss. Western Queen was due here late yesterday from Rangoon with the third large tungsten cargo from China. The cargo is valued at US$3,000,000.—United Press.

DIGESTIVE DISORDERS

Timely aid may prevent a breakdown in health.

Anyone suffering from digestive disorders knows the depressing effect such troubles have. Lack of vitamin B_1 results in a state of impaired efficiency of the digestive tract. There is one way to overcome indigestion which has been the means of restoring health and happiness to many thousands of men and women; it is by tonic treatment through the blood with Dr. William's Pink Pills which contain the needed vitamin B_1.

It is from the blood that the digestive juices are obtained; it is from the blood that the stomach, liver and digestive organs derive the power to perform their daily functions.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills help to create rich, red blood in abundance which explains the reason for their success in the treatment of digestive disorders. Give them a trial.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,
Obtainable at all chemists.

Kiangsi Victory by Chinese Claimed

Japanese Said to Have Suffered Heavy Losses In Chin River Battle

Chungking, Mar. 30.

After a fortnight of severe fighting, the Japanese offensive in Northern Kiangsi has been repulsed with heavy losses, according the Chinese field dispatches from the Kiangsi front.

Reviewing the Kiangsi battle, Chinese reports state that Japanese forces launched a drive westward on March 15 in three columns, one of which crossed the Chin river and moved southward in the direction of Tucheng, while two other columns from Fengsin and Nanchang advanced in the direction of Kaoan.

After the occupation of Kaoan, the Japanese forces advanced in the direction of Shankao. By March 22 the Japanese forces had reached the outskirts of Shankao when the Chinese forces launched a counter-offensive.

The fighting was especially severe in the hills north east of Shankao between March 22 and March 28 as on March 23 the Japanese forces, under cover of an aerial bombing, launched determined attacks on the Chinese positions. By March 2, however, all the Japanese attacks had been repulsed, and the Japanese forces had started a general withdrawal eastward.

Headquarters Stormed

In the afternoon of March 28, about 1,600 Chinese troops, in heavy rain, made a bayonet charge, storming the Japanese Headquarters at Kwanchiao, east of Shankao, resulting in the withdrawal eastward of the Japanese forces.

Chinese dispatches claim that of the main body of Japanese forces attacking Shankao, 70 per cent. of the Japanese strength was killed or wounded, leaving forces of only slightly over 1,000 retreating in two columns eastward.

The Kiangsi battle took place in three areas north east of Shankao, south west of Kaoan and also along both banks of the Chin River.

General Hsueh Yo, Commander-in-Chief of the Hunan-Kiangsi war area, has telegraphed congratulations to the Chinese commanders and troops in Kiangsi for their victory in the Kiangsi battle.

High Japanese Officers Slain

It is claimed that General Oga, Division Commander, whose Division comprised the main body of the Japanese drive towards Shankao, has been killed in action.

Major-General Iwanaga who commanded the infantry troops is said to have been severely wounded and to have subsequently succumbed to his injuries. It is also claimed that Brigade Commander Ikeda was killed in action during fighting on the banks of the Chin river south of Nanchang.—Reuter.

Japanese Drive in South

Canton, Mar. 29.

Japanese forces which occupied Lukfung continued their northward thrust and reduced Taionhu, 20 kilometres north of Lukfung, last night.

Large quantities of materials were discovered by Japanese troops at Taionhu which has been serving as one of the important points on Chungking's supply route, according to field dispatches reaching here.—Domei.

Amazing Experience of British Pilot

Two Enemy Bombers Downed Without a Shot Fired

London, Mar. 30.

How a British fighter pilot brought down two enemy bombers at the same time without firing a shot, is told by the Air Ministry.

This pilot was the member of a squadron which had taken off to break up a formation of German bombers heading for Southampton. Describing his amazing experience in his combat report, the pilot said. "Owing to the position of my Hurricane and that of another machine of my squadron, a break-away was impossible, and before other avoiding action could be taken I crashed into a Dornier 215 with my right wing. The wings of both 'planes broke up."

The pilot then crashed into another Dornier 215 on his left with his left wing. He then went into a rocket (wingless) dive, but climbed out of the cockpit and landed safely by parachute. The commanding officer of the squadron saw both Dorniers crash.—Reuter.

Japan, Slovakia Will Exchange Diplomats

Bratislava, Mar. 29.

President Josef Tiso of Slovakia has agreed to an exchange of diplomatic representatives between Slovakia and Japan. The President communicated his decision to General Hiroshi Oshima, the Japanese Ambassador to Germany.—Havas.

De Valera Says Eire Facing Starvation

Dublin, Mar. 30.

A warning that the people of Eire would be faced by "complete starvation" if the harvest was not up to standard, was uttered by Mr. de Valera speaking at Limerick yesterday. Mr. de Valera stated "we are short of wheat by a considerable quantity" and added that there was no reserve of any kind to bring forward.—Reuter.

U.S. Navy Commission Turns Down Transfer

Washington, Mar. 30.

The Maritime Commission yesterday disapproved the application of the Seekong Corporation of San Francisco for sale of the freighter Willmoto to the Manila steamship company and transfer of the vessel to Philippine registry. The commission approved the sale of the Pacific Steamship Company's liners H. F. Alexander and Emma Alexander to the Canadian Pacific Lines.—United Press.

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"ALL THIS AND HEAVEN TOO"
Bette DAVIS Charles BOYER Jeffrey LYNN
80 cents., $1, $1.30
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THE CHINESE MUSIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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GRAND CONCERT
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CLASSICAL CHINESE MUSIC
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Tickets $2, $5, $10
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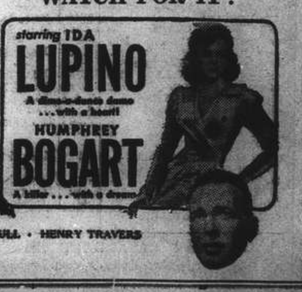

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Mar. 29.

Dull and featureless conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock prices mostly closing with gains and losses of fractions about equally divided.

In the absence of any significant news, the market was quiet, tracing the usual weekend pattern.

Rails and bonds met with a small demand, while industrials closed fractionally lower.

The volume of business done totalled 240,000 shares.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	122.67	122.22	122.37	−0.31
20 Rails	28.62	28.46	28.55	+0.10
15 Utilit.	19.53	19.39	19.49	+0.03
40 Bonds	—	—	91.35	+0.13
15 Commod.	—	—	63.69	+0.91

	Mar. 28	29		Mar. 28	29
Adams Exp	5¾	*5¾	Libbey O F	31½	31½
Alg Lud	21½	*21	Lockheed	22½	*22½
Allis Chal	29	28½	Loew's	32½	31½
Alum Ltd	74	*73	Loft Inc	18½	18½
Amer Can	86½	86½	Mack Trks	27	*26½
Am Cyan B	34	34½	Martin	27½	28
Am For P	4	4	McK & R	27	*26½
,, $7 pfd	*16½	*16½	Mont Ward	36½	36½
Am Loco	13	12½	Mountain	3½	*3
Am Metal	17½	*17½	Nat Avian	8½	8½
Am Radtr	6½	6½	Nat City B	*27	27
Am R Mill	13½	10½	Nat Dairy	13½	13½
Am Smelt	40	40	Nat Dist	21	21
Am Sug R	17½	17½	Nat Lead	15½	15
Am T&T	163½	160½	Nat P & L	6½	6½
Am Tob B	69½	69½	Nat Sup	5½	*5
Am Wwrks	5½	5½	N Y Cent	12½	12½
Anaconda	24½	24½	Niag Hud	2½	2½
Atchison	25½	25½	N A Avian	14½	14
Avian Cpn	3½	3½	N Am Co	14½	14½
Bald Loco	14½	*14½	N Pac	6½	6½
Balt	3½	3½	O I Glass	42	42
Barber	8½	9	Pac G & E	†26½	26½
Barns Oil	8	8½	Packard	3½	3½
Bendix	35½	36	Pan A Air	11½	11½
Beth Steel	76½	76½	Paramount	12½	12½
Bliss	15½	*15½	Penn RR	24½	24½
Boeing	15½	15½	Phil Pet	38½	38½
Borg War	17½	17½	P S of N J	24½	24½
Briggs	21	20½	Pullman	26½	26½
Budd Mfg	4	*3½	Pure Oil	7½	7½
Can Pac	3½	3½	Radio	4	4½
Case J I	*67	*67	Reading	14½	*14½
Celanese	22½	22½	Rem Arms	*5	*5
Chase N B	*31½	*31½	Rep Avian	3½	*3½
Ches & O	39½	39½	Rep St	18½	18½
Chrysler	68½	68½	Rev C & B	*9	9
Col G & E	3½	3½	Rey Tob B	31½	31½
Col Credit	38½	38½	Safeway	*38½	38½
Com & Soth	⅜	⅜	Schenley	9½	*9½
Cons Edis	20½	21	Sears Roeb	71½	71½
Cons Oil	6½	6½	Shell U Oil	11½	11½
Cont Can	*36½	37½	Soc Vac	8½	9
Cont Oil	18	18½	Sthrn Pac	9½	9½
Copld St	15½	*15½	Sthrn Rly	23½	23½
Curtis Wr	8½	9	Spicer	*32½	33
,, A	26½	26½	Std Brands	6½	6½
Deere	21½	21½	Std G & E	¼	¼
Dist	*16½	16½	Std Oil	19½	20½
Douglas	73	72½	Std Oil N J	35½	35
Du Pont	145½	145½	Stone & W	6½	6½
E P Lead	6½	6½	Studebaker	6	6
Eaton	33	32½	Swift Int	18½	*18½
Elec A Lite	29	*28½	Technicor	8½	9
Elec B & S	3½	2½	Tex Cpn	36½	36½
,, $6 pfd	58½	59½	Tex Gulf	35	35
,, $5 pfd	55½	56	Timken	30½	30½
Elec P & L	3½	*3½	Transame	4½	*4½
Flintkote	13½	*13½	Tw Cent	6	*6
Gen A Tr	51½	51½	Un B & P	11½	11½
Gen Elec	32½	32½	Un Carbide	65½	65½
Gen Motor	42½	42½	Un Pac	75½	77½
Gen Rly	13½	13½	Un Air	37½	37½
Gen T & R	11½	*11½	Un A Line	12½	12½
Glidden	13½	*13½	Un Cpn	½	½
Goodrich	13½	13	,, $3 pfd	23	23½
,, $5 pfd	*61	60½	Un Gas	3	3
Goodyear	18½	18	Un G Imp	8	8
Gt N I Ore	14½	14½	U S Ind Al	24½	*24
Gt N Rly	25½	25½	U S Rub	22½	22
Gt W Sug	25	*25	,, 8% pfd	91½	91
Greyhound	11½	11½	U S Smelt	*59	61½
Her Pow	*70	*70	U S Steel	56½	57½
Homestake	46½	—	Vanadium	26	26½
Int Nickel	26½	26½	Vultee	*6	*6
Int Paper	13½	13½	Walworth	4½	4½
Int T & T	2½	*2½	War Br Pic	3	2½
Johns Man	59½	*58½	West Elec	94½	94½
Kennecott	33½	33½	Woodward	*27½	28

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	57¾	57⅝
Australia Comm.	*60	60
Balt. & Ohio	45⅝	47
Brazil (U.S. of) 6½% 1941	*19	*19
,, ,, 6½% 1957	16½	16½
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	95½	95½
Erie 5s 1967	22½	23
Int. Tel. & Tel.	46¾	46
New England Gas & Elec.	65⅞	65⅞
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	49½	49½
Stand. Gas & Elec.	86½	86½

*—Bid. †—Ex. Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

The irregular and narrow drift witnessed on Wall Street today reflected a mixed sentiment. Traders were pleased by reports of the British naval victory over the Italian Mediterranean fleet, but were nervous over possible German Balkan moves and rising commodity prices, creating fears that the Government may apply a damper, especially on sugar.

Stocks:—In face of uncertainties and the Balkan situation, the current action oo the market is considered favourable, but continued irregularity as likely pending developments in Europe. The "Times" Index of business activity was 121.1, unchanged from last week.

EARNINGS

Stock	Period	1940	1939
Amer. Waterworks & Elec.	Yr. 31/12	$1.21	$0.95
Barber Asphalt	,,	189,000 L	1.39

L—net loss.

Cotton:—Prevailing confidence in higher farm returns is the chief ruling factor, and continued strength is probable in the absence of any contrary developments. Hedge lifting against reported sales of 80,000 bales to the Government Relief Agency is believed to be only partly completed.

Wheat:—Reports that Mr. Claude Wickard, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, expects little improvement in wheat and cotton exports under the British Aid Bill and increasing loan redemptions were ignored in general, because of the belief of higher farm loans.

Corn:—Ruled independently strong on the corn-hog ratio.

Rubber and Hides:—Quiet but steady conditions prevailed.

Cocoa:—Continued liberal arrivals and the tendency to profit-taking are slowing the advance.

Cottonseed Oil:—The market was governed largely by cotton and news factors, in addition to import difficulties of fats and oils and advancing lard prices.

Sugar No. 4:—Ruled quiet but steady.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Mar. 29.

Cotton prices opened firm today on bullish Washington developments, which precipitated broad speculative buying. Later, the market forged further ahead on "spot" house buying, shorts covering and renewed outside support. Some profit taking appeared at higher levels, but the undertone of the market remained firm. Closing quotations ranged from 23 to 26 points up from the previous final levels.

The market for raw rubber futures ruled quiet but easier on dwindling buying interest and slightly lower Singapore advices. At the last call-over, losses from 8 to 14 points were recorded.

After early steadiness, the Chicago Wheat Pit turned strong on good speculative buying and mill demand, carrying prices to new high ground for the season. Favourable influences included a firm cotton market and prospects of a higher farm loan. At the final bell, gains from 1⅞ to 2⅝ cents were registered.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber	
May	11.31-31 +26		May	22.65-68 −13
July	11.24-26 +23		July	(N.C.)
Oct.	11.15-16 +24			22.18-20 −14
Dec.	11.15-16 +26		Sept.	(N.C.)
Jan.	11.12 N +25			21.70-70 −08
Mar.	11.10-11 +23		Dec.	(N.C.)
				21.40-50 −13 B/A

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
May	2.39-41 unc. B/A	May	0.83½-84½ +½ B/A
July	2.41-42 +01 B/A	July	0.87½-88 unc. B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
May	91¾-91⅞ +1⅞	May	68⅜-68½ +1¾
July	90½-90⅝ +2⅝	July	68¾-68¾ +1⅞

A—Asked. B—Bid.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Mar. 29.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¼%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		0⅞%

New York: Closed.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)		Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1926-30	1937	1938	1939	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.40†	Irregular	12	—	0.62	0.16	0.39	7
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	..	1.50†	Apr. 1	18	—	2.10	D 1.04	1.49	7
Allis Chalmers	..	1.50	Mar. 30	33	—	4.42	1.44	2.09	5
American can	25	4	Feb. 15	48	6.29	6.08	4.35	6.22	5
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.77	D 8.66	D 8.88	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.		1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	7.11	6.83	6.21	8
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	6	4.20	4.75	D 4.90	D 4.45	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.40†	Irregular	10	1.84	0.68	D 0.08	0.34	6
Am. Rolling Mill	..	0.80†	Irregular	28	2.46	2.55	D 1.16	0.69	5
American Smelting	..	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	7.27	6.54	3.24	4.36	7*
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.76	8.32	10.18	6
Am. Tob. "B"	25	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	5.04	4.89	5.42	7
Am. Waterworks	..	—	—	10	2.80	1.14	0.38	0.95	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	2	Mar. 25	59	4.97	3.62	1.10	2.33	8
Atch. Top. & S. Fe.	100	1	Irregular	260	19.16	0.60	0.83	0.94	4
Auburn Automobiles		—	—	3	9.72	D 15.00	D 1.73	—	nil
Baldwin Locomotive	13	—	—	37	—	0.32	D 1.09	0.41	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	126	11.36	D 1.20	D 6.04	D 1.55	nil
Barber Asphalt	(10)	0.50†	Irregular	32	—	1.91	D 0.85	1.39	6
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.60	Feb. 1	7	—	0.85	1.26	0.76	7
Bethlehem Steel	..	5.50†	Irregular	122	7.06	7.63	D 0.70	5.75	7
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	5	—	0.45	D 0.77	D 4.55	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.50†	Apr. 1	16	—	3.63	D 0.01	2.43	9
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	..	—	—	—	6.78	4.09	D 1.25	D 1.22	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	3.11	0.30	D 0.32	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	100	3	Irregular	152	14.53	13.98	8.89	D 1.87	6
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.03	1.96	1.80	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	2.37½	Jan. 1	51	5.67	4.43	2.62	3.49	8
Chrysler	5	5.50†	Mar. 13	40	4.69	11.66	4.32	8.47	8
Columbia Gas and Electric	..	0.40†	Irregula	12	2.08	0.57	0.31	0.46	10
Commercial Credit	10	3.25†	Mar. 31	29	—	7.10	4.80	4.01	11
Commonwealth & Southern		—	—	5	0.67	0.18	0.08	0.13	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2	Mar. 15	45	4.50	2.17	2.09	2.22	10
Consolidated Oil	..	0.65	Feb. 15	18	—	1.48	0.55	0.55	11
Continental Oil	..	1	Jan. 30	20	0.64	2.97	1.00	1.35	6
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	..	2	Mar. 15	21	nil	3.95	3.75	3.29	12
Douglas Aircraft	..	5	Irregular	21	1.50	1.90	3.76	4.81	7
Dupont de Nemours	10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.27	3.75	7.06	5
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.40†	Irregular	14	—	0.40	—	—	5
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	19	2.15	0.42	0.18	0.24	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	—	—	7.31	—	—	9
Firestone	..	1.00	Irregular	13	—	1.50	1.21	2.11	8
General Electric	..	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	2.21	0.90	1.43	6
General Motors	10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	4.38	2.17	4.06	9
General Railway Signal	..	—	—	16	7.99	1.58	D 0.85	0.34	nil
Glidden	..	1†	Irregular	23	—	2.62	D 0.29	1.70	8
Goodrich Rubber	..	0.50	Irregular	26	2.09	D 2.25	0.14	3.51	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1.25	Mar. 15	26	5.12	1.95	1.34	3.20	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	..	—	—	157	9.47	4.04	1.09	3.47	nil
Greyhound	..	1.20†	Jan. 1	9	D 0.16	1.59	1.43	1.79	10
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	2.81	2.09	2.39	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	—	30	3.45	1.60	1.10	0.76	nil
Kennecott	—	2.75†	Mar. 30	33	3.67	4.60	2.10	3.14	8
Lockheed Aircraft	—	1.50	Irregular	9	—	0.21	0.67	4.04	7
Loew's Inc.	..	3	Mar. 30	56	6.71	3.47	5.65	5.37	9
Montgomery Ward	..	2	Jan. 15	34	2.51	3.41	3.50	4.91	5
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F.A. 1	27	4.12	2.00	—	2.25	4
Nat. Dairy Products	—	0.80	Jan. 2	13	2.58	1.53	1.69	1.97	6
National Distillers	..	2	Feb. 1	22	—	3.86	3.85	3.43	9
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	1.36	1.28	1.12	9
New York Central	..	—	—	143	12.63	0.99	D 3.13	0.70	nil
North Am. Aviation	1	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.14	0.55	2.06	9
North American Co.	10	1.20*	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.95	1.55	1.84	8
Pacific Gas and Electric	25	2	Jan. 15	30	2.83	3.71	2.42	2.84	7
Packard Motors	..	—	—	3	1.11	0.20	D 0.17	0.04	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.45†	Irregular	17	—	1.96	0.55	1.08	3
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1.50†	Irregular	89	7.01	2.07	0.84	2.43	6
Phillips Petroleum	..	2	Mar. 1	38	3.69	5.42	2.03	2.21	5
Public Service of N.J.	..	2.40	Mar. 30	24	3.15	2.61	2.34	2.88	9
Pure Oil	—	0.25	Irregular	22	1.77	2.15	0.38	1.11	3
Radio Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.41	0.30	0.35	5
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	..	2.25	Jan. 1	15	3.04	2.82	2.37	2.56	7
Schenley	5	—	—	33	—	5.04	2.46	2.52	nil
Sears Roebuck	..	4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.93	5.58	4.18	6.60	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M.S. 15	22	—	1.82	1.29	1.09	6
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	10.19	0.20	D 1.81	1.63	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.50	Jan. 2	4	1.53	0.73	0.62	0.51	8
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	—	6.59	D 0.86	D 2.49	D 1.34	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	3.47	5.64	2.86	3.27	5
Texas Gulf Sulphur	..	2.50	Mar. 15	15	5.21	3.02	1.81	2.04	7
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	2.55†	Jan. 2	30	3.40	4.81	2.77	3.86	4
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	—	17.53	6.15	6.82	6.74	8
United Aircraft	5	3.50†	Irregular	12	—	1.52	2.05	3.63	9
United Airlines	5	—	—	8	—	D 0.52	D 0.66	0.21	nil
United Corp.	..	—	—	3	0.55	0.22	0.07	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	..	0.90†	Mar. 28	11	1.29	1.09	0.99	1.07	11
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	24	nil	2.21	0.43	2.91	nil
U.S. Steel	..	4†	Irregular	119	12.90	8.01	D 3.79	1.83	7
Vanadium	..	1.50	Irregular	29	4.59	2.22	0.61	3.25	6
Warner Bros. Pictures	..	—	—	18	1.84	1.48	0.41	0.36	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	50	4.87½	Feb. 28	71	7.22	7.53	3.38	5.18	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

U.S. 1940 Income Up To 74 Billions

Six Per Cent Above 1939 And Larger Than Any Year Since 1930

Washington,

Income payments during the year 1940 to individuals in the United States totaled $74,300,000,000 and were larger than in any year since 1930, and 6 per cent. above the total of $70,100,000,000 for the year 1939, Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

Mr. Jones said that while the estimated cash income of Americans was 10 per cent. below 1929, prices also were lower so that the 1940 income could buy as much as or more than the 1929 income.

On a dollar basis, the income of Americans last year was higher than any year other than 1929.

Payments Rising

Mr. Jones noted, moreover, that, due to the defence programme, income payments were rising rapidly at the end of 1940. As the nation went into 1941, he said, wages and other income were being paid out at a rate equivalent to $78,000,000,000 per year.

The Commerce Department's seasonally adjusted index of salaries and wages advanced from 93.7 in November to 96 in December. The December advance in this index was the largest of any single month-to-month increase in the twelve years covered by the department's income estimates and brought the index to the level indicated for February, 1930.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and salaries accounted for $47,000,000,000 of the 1940 total, compared with $44,400,000,000 in 1939.

This increase was largely concentrated in commodity-producing industries—mining, manufacturing, construction and agriculture. Pay rolls in this group of industries advanced 10 per cent. during 1940, and accounted for about 60 per cent. of the increase in employees' income over the preceding year, though they represented only 36 per cent. of such income in 1939.

Income payments to individuals differs slightly from national income. It includes some items, such as relief payments, which are not counted in national income. On the other hand, national income includes additions to business surpluses which are not included in income payments to individuals.

As a result of the nation's defence programme, Mr. Jones said, pay rolls in the durable goods industries and in the executive and military branches of the Federal Government were continuing the rapid advance that began in May. Earnings of employees in the industries supplying commodities and services to consumers were beginning to reflect the rise in aggregate consumer income.

As a result of the rapid expansion in employees' income during the last half of the year, labour's share in aggregate consumer income during the closing months of 1940 was the highest for many years.

Dividends, however, showed the most rapid rise of any form of income in 1940, although the rate of increase was reduced in the closing months of the year.

Dividends Increase

December dividends, exceeding $1,000,000,000 were 2 per cent. larger than in December, 1939. Reflecting the seasonally high level of dividend payments at the end of the year, December income payments aggregated $7,367,000,000. This amount was the highest for any single month since October, 1929, when the level reached $7,400,000,000.

After allowance for seasonal influences the index of total income payments advanced from 93.6 in November to 95.2 in December (1929 equaling 100).

Pay rolls in the distributive and service industries showed an increase of 5 per cent. over 1939, while governmental pay rolls in the last year were 7 per cent. higher than in the previous year. This latter rise, however, was nearly offset by a drop of $300,000,000 in work relief wages, which in 1940 accounted for only 3 per cent. of all employees' incomes, a smaller proportion of total wage income than in any year since 1933.

While interest payments in 1940 were little changed from those of 1939, dividends last year rose substantially, from $4,286,000,000 to $4,888,000,000. This 14 per cent. increase was larger than the gain in any other type of income, and the total was only moderately lower than the $4,957,000,000 recorded in 1937.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Mar. 29.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81¼ N	London	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
N.Y.	332¾-332¼	2 mths	
Shanghai	19	,, sellers	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
Hongkong	84¼	,, buyers	1/6$\frac{1}{32}$
		Japan 2 mths	
		,, sellers	82¾ N
		,, buyers	77 N

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6$\frac{1}{32}$
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3$\frac{1}{32}$
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4$\frac{3}{16}$
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3⅜d.	,, buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Brazil	5.05
Spain	9.25 N.	Japan	23.45/48*
Paris	2.30	Shanghai	5.50
Italy	5.05 N.	Hongkong	24.62
S'zerland	23.22	Hungary	19.85
,, "free"	23.25	Greece	0.68 N.
Sweden	23.85	Finland	2.05
Montreal	84.875	Manila	49.80

London	4.03¼
Buenos Aires Paper	29.78
,, ,, ,, market rate	23.20
Montreal on London	4.75⅛

*—Offered N—Nom.—Reuter.

Rumania to Build Many More Railways

Bucharest, Mar. 30.

The Government has decided to undertake a vast railway building programme throughout Rumania, it was disclosed yesterday. A published decree announced that electric lines would link Bucharest with the Ploesti oil fields and that others would parallel the Danube and link up most of the key southern Rumanian points and also open up more farming districts.—United Press.

American Defence Programme

Plan seen Running into Guns or Butter Question No Shortage But May be Some Cutting

New York.

It becomes more and more obvious that the defence programme will sooner or later run into the well-known question of "guns or butter." So far, it has produced a substantial improvement in the nation's standard of living, and Washington evidently hopes that it can continue to do so for some time. The annual budget, submitted in January, indicated an almost negligible shrinkage in non-defence outlays, something round 7 or 8 per cent. which may in practice turn out to be no shrinkage at all, and widespread and successful demands are being made for wage increases throughout the defence programme, says Mr. H. Fleming in the "Christian Science Monitor."

More than that, pay rolls, even without wage increases, have risen rapidly in recent months, and retail sales figures indicate the nation has vastly more money to spend and is actually spending it. The question is how far this improvement in living conditions can continue and when and whether the defence programme will eventually bring it to an end. The question is already being discussed by such authorities as Dr. H. G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution who raised it at his speech before the investment bankers' annual convention at Hollywood, Florida, and since then has discussed it at more length in a recent brief Brookings pamphlet, and it was taken up recently here in New York City at a meeting this week of the local chapter of the American Statistical Society.

State of Preparedness

We started the present defence programme from a condition of a state of comparative industrial slackness, whereas the preparedness programme which briefly anticipated our entrance into the World War 24 years ago began while American industry was already working at near capacity under the stimulus of Allied war orders. Moreover the very anticipation itself of the defence programme stimulated business last fall, particularity toward the accumulation of advance inventories against the day of priorities, and that in turn increased pay rolls and so stimulated retail business and consumer consumption.

So far, for the average worker and civilian, the defence programme has been chiefly a means of increasing his employment and enabling him to pay off debts and increase his spending. That is indicated, for example, by the tremendous unseasonal demand for automobiles, so heavy that automobile manufacturers, stepping up their schedules over the year-end in anticipation that by the second quarter of this year auto production will be cut by worker and material shortage, have still failed to run up the automobile stocks to the intended level. Consumers have been taking the cars with unexpected enthusiasm, apparently making the very same calculations as are being made by the motor car builders.

When the German armament programme began, along in 1933 and 1934, German peacetime economy benefited in the same way as ours has recently done, and for a few years the increased employment substantially improved the lot of the German workman. The big question now, however, is whether and how soon the armament programme here as in Germany and Britain, will begin to encroach on the civilian standard of living, make the "guns versus butter" question a very real one instead of an academic one, and put an end to the improvement in the actual living conditions of the ordinary man.

That condition would be reached when it became obviously necessary to curtail non-defence outlays for farm and city relief, when the need for more taxes became an obvious defence-programme necessity instead of a mere corollary of the Administration's desire for redistribution of national income, and when in spite of further wage increases, the weekly pay check of the man in overalls began to lose its purchasing power, due either to higher taxes or to higher retail prices. These conditions, obviously, are nowhere near in sight.

National Income

The simplest way to figure whether the defence programme can be squeezed out of our industrial plant without curtailing civilian consumption is to take the general dollar figures. We had a national income in 1937, the last pro-defence prosperity peak, of some $70,000,000,000 and in 1938 it dropped to round $63,000,000,000. But last year, as a result of the defence programme's advance stimulus to business, the national income rose to an estimated $74,500,000,000, this year it is expected to reach $80,000,000,000, and in 1942 the general guess is that it might reach as high as $90,000,000,000.

Now the defence outlays are expected to total something round $20,000,000,000. Even that is to be spread over several years. Therefore, roughly speaking, in the three pro-defence years 1937-1939 we averaged a national income of about $68,000,000,000, and yet our industrial capacity can sustain a national income of round $90,000,000,000. Therefore it appears, off hand, that we could add a defence programme of $20,000,000,000 a year—which is twice what the Administration budgeted for the fiscal year 1941-1942, and pile it on top of the national standard of of living of 1937-1939. Or in other words if the defence programme is to total only $10,000,000,000 a year, we could sustain the $80,000,000,000 national income of 1940 without shrinkage.

This guess, however, is extremely rough indeed. First, it assumes that industrial capacity will supply a national income of only $9,000,000,000. It's not certain that it can sustain that much now, and it's not certain but what it could sustain much more in the future as capacity is increased. The guess also assumes a rearmament programme of $10,000,000,000 a year. It's not certain but what the emergency may be over long before we reach that total, or that the emergency may become even more acute and we may decide nationally on an all-out defence programme that will cost not $10,000,000,000, but everything that the nation can spare out of its present standard of living—which is quite a different story.

Some Cutting Down Seen

Actually, the thing is likely to work out in quite a different way, and it can be much more realistically seen if the dollar figures are abandoned. The nation will soon have to cut down on some things, while there is no likelihood of any shortage, no matter what happens, in other things. Moreover, the decisions now being made on whether to expand capacity in certain lines or to ration available supplies will have a good deal to do with the matter.

For instance, during the World War there had to be gasless Sundays, and there was a shortage of coal, railroad transportation, and even of food, so that Mr. Hoover's Food Administration had to set up a complicated control system for the country's grocery store. None of these shortages are likely to appear now. There is a remote—very remote—chance of a shortage of 100-octane aviation gasoline, but only an active war would drain the country's present oil fields beyond an economical rate of withdrawal.

The railroads have greatly speeded their services, which are now supplemented by the country's trucking system, so that no rationing of railroad deliveries or of coal is likely. And the government is still spending heavily to keep down farm crops, so there isn't likely to be any shortage of food—including butter.

Guns Versus Butter

Speaking especially of "guns versus butter" the phrase is particularly inappropriate to us, as it was particularly appropriate to the German system. The Germans had to buy their butter in Denmark with foreign exchange, which they had to divert to the purchase of strategic materials. In this country the dairy industry is overbuilt, high fluid milk prices are stimulating production and curbing consumption, and driving milk products into the butter market, and it would take years of readjustment before the country's defence plants absorbed so many men as to drain farmers away from dairy farms.

On the other hand it is practically certain that there will be shortages of some other things. They may appear, to the consumer, in the form of higher prices, or else in the form of direct rationing. Steel may be a case in point. Present capacity of round 85,000,000 tons is enough for the highest civilian takings in American history plus 20,000,000 tons a year to defence, but so greatly has defence stimulated consumption that 1941 ideas of steel use may come up against the blank wall of actual shortage in the form of inability to get civilian deliveries. This might affect, for instance, construction of plants for civilian consumption, also municipal and state construction programmes for schools and highways. In the last war such programmes were curtailed.

Industrial Outlook

The automobile industry also provides a case in point. By the end of this year it may be quite difficult to buy a new car, because motor manufacturers may have had to divert or let so many men go to defence industries that they can't turn out cars enough to meet the current stimulated consumer demand. They may, in fact, be unable to get sheet steel, or the alloys, non-ferrous metals, or electrical equipment, necessary to produce the 5,000,000-odd cars the public is now expected to ask for this year.

There may be a shortage of household electrical supplies, like refrigerators and radios, as the electrical equipment people are all taken up with dynamos and electrical plants for naval and merchant ships, tanks, airplanes, etc. Typewriter plants may be converted into machine-gun factories, and so on.

Just how this will work out is still uncertain. Perhaps the shortages will appear as higher prices, perhaps as rationed supplies, perhaps as increased taxes taking bigger and bigger bites out of the income of the man in the street (as well as the man in the middle income brackets). We shall see.

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtained on Mar. 28, Hongkew District W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

	H.	W.	F.C.
Beef			
Rib	2.80	3.00	2.90
Rump	3.20	3.20	2.80
Sirloin	3.20	3.20	—
Soup	1.80	2.20	2.00
Suet	1.20	2.00	0.80
Mutton			
Lamb	1.40	1.60	1.50
Gigot	1.60	1.60	1.50
Pork			
Lard	1.20	1.40	1.10
Leg	1.50	1.80	0.80
Cutlet	1.70	1.70	1.50
Should.	1.40	1.70	1.60
Veal			
Cutlets	3.80	3.00	4.00
Buffalo			
Rump	2.80	2.30	2.00
Soup	1.60	1.70	1.50
Goat	—	1.80	1.50
Prepared Meat			
Bacon	2.20	2.50	2.00
Ham F.	2.40	2.60	3.40
Ham C.	3.04	3.20	2.60
S. pork	1.44	1.50	1.30
Fish			
Carp	1.70	1.00	—
,, live	1.90	1.60	1.60
Cod	1.10	1.10	—
Eel live	1.20	1.40	0.90
Manda.	2.00	1.80	1.40
Prawns	0.25	0.25	0.20
Salmon	1.40	1.20	—
Soles N.	0.90	0.90	0.60
W'bait	1.00	14.0	—
Yellow	0.60	0.70	0.50
Salted Fish			
Herring	0.70	0.60	0.60
Ribbon	0.60	0.70	0.60
Salmon	1.10	1.10	1.10
Poultry and Eggs			
Chick.	2.50	2.30	2.00
Duck	8.00	8.00	5.00
Eggs	2.40	2.00	1.90
Fruit			
Apples	0.70	0.70	0.80
Bananas	0.60	0.45	0.40
Lemons	0.70	0.70	0.70
Oranges	1.20	1.00	1.00
,, Imp.	6.00	6.00	9.00
Pears	—	1.00	1.00

	H.	W.	F.C.
Vegetables			
B'shoot	0.50	1.20	0.50
Beans F.	1.10	1.20	0.80
B'troot	0.20	0.30	0.30
C'bage	0.12	0.05	0.20
,, F.	0.12	0.30	0.15
,, S.	0.15	0.20	0.15
Carrots	0.15	0.25	0.10
Onions	0.80	1.20	—
Potatoes	0.45	0.60	0.35
,, S.	0.15	0.25	0.20
Spinach	0.08	0.25	0.10
To'toes	2.00	2.00	—
Turnips	0.25	0.15	0.06
Grocery			
Coffee	3.20	3.00	3.00
Flour A.	0.70	0.72	0.70
Flour C.	0.68	—	0.65
M'roni	1.30	1.20	0.90
Noodles	0.56	0.51	0.50
Salt T.	0.52	0.50	0.40
Salt C.	0.52	0.37	0.36
Sugar T.	—	0.90	0.88
,, H.	0.68	0.63	0.65
Tea	3.50	3.25	3.40
Oil and Bean Curd			
Bean	0.22	0.30	0.10
Salad	1.75	1.88	1.10
Soya	1.00	0.92	1.00
Milk, Butter and Bread			
Milk, A.	1.05	1.08	1.00
Milk, B.	0.75	0.84	0.55
,, A.T.T.	—	1.10	—
Milk	3.00	4.00	1.80
Butter	7.80	7.60	7.20
M'arine	1.75	1.70	1.80
Bread	0.63	0.63	0.63
Soaps			
Toilet	0.35	0.45	0.55
Wash.	0.64	0.95	0.80
Rice			
K'mee	0.70	0.68	0.70
Foreign	—	0.63	0.63
Coal and Fuel			
Anthrac.	340	350	340
Kitchen	300	330	310
Brique.	12	12	12
Charcoal	50	—	50
Wood	—	0.85	0.70
K'sene	1.32	1.24	1.20

Japan May Be More Cautious

Belgrade Rebuff to Nazis Will Slow Tokyo's Action In F.E., Says Senator

Washington, Mar. 30.

Yugoslavia's rebuff of Germany will make Japan more reluctant to attack Singapore, Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said here yesterday.

"Japan won't make Italy's mistake of assuming early termination of the war entirely in favour of Germany, in view of events of the last 30 days," Senator George said.

The Foreign Relations Committee head specifically noted Balkan events since Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, arrived in Berlin.

Japan, he said, apparently has been urged for a long time to attack Singapore, and would have attacked before the British garrison was strengthened had she wished to do so.

Senator George declined to comment on probable United States reaction to any Japanese attack on Singapore, but another official said he believed the United States might send Britain aid "in volume not heretofore contemplated" in that event.

"Japan cannot lose sight of Russia and possible aggressive Russian intervention if Japan should be induced to attack Singapore without assurances of speedy and favourable termination of the campaign," said Senator George. "Certainly there is nothing in Europe now to reassure Japan while her Foreign Minister is in Berlin."—United Press.

Vichy Praises Work of Admiral Decoux

Firmness Said Displayed In Delicate Matters

Hanoi, Mar. 29.

A message praising Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, the Governor-General of Indo-China, for his capable leadership of the colony during the recent tension with Thailand, was received here today from Rear-Admiral Rene Platon, the French Secretary for Colonies.

"The French Government wishes to inform you of its satisfaction regarding the qualities of firmness and clear-sightedness which you revealed in particularly delicate matters. I take this opportunity to assure you publicly of its complete confidence."

This message is a clear denial of the rumours that Vice-Admiral Decoux had followed his own policy during the Thai-Indo-China affair and not that of the French Government and that consequently he no longer enjoyed the latter's confidence.—Havas.

Japanese Envoy in Britain Attacked

Comdr. Fletcher Declares Presence Unwelcome

Weston-Super-Mare, Eng., Mar. 30.

Lieutenant-Commander R. T. H. Fletcher, Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Albert Victor Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, yesterday in a speech here bitterly attacked the presence in London of Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador.

Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher said that Mr. Shigemitsu and his staff were able to report British secrets to Germany.

"I see no reason why we should wear kid gloves or even three ounce gloves in this matter," he said, "and tolerate what presumably are hostile observers in our midst when we are fighting an enemy with bare fists and knuckle dusters.—United Press.

Germans Lose 8 Planes Over Britain

Losses on Both Sides Announced

London, Mar. 30.

During the week ending at dawn on March 29, the Germans lost eight 'planes over Great Britain:

March 22	1	March 26	2
March 23	2	March 28	1
March 24	2		

Two further 'planes were brought down by units of the British Navy.

In the same period, one British 'plane was lost over Great Britain and ten over Germany.

From March 22 to March 27 inclusive, the Italians lost 26 aircraft in theatres of war in the Middle East. In this area, the British lost only three machines, two pilots of which were saved.—Reuter.

Bevin Will Make Co. Directors Work

London, Mar. 30.

"Everybody in this war must be either serving in the forces or members of the working classes," declared Mr. Bevin, Minister of Labour, speaking in Bristol last night.—"I don't care whether they are company directors; if they are not doing absolutely essential work I must make productive workers of them," he added.—Reuter.

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SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **d'Artagnan**, fast mail liner of the Messageries Maritimes Company, is due to sail on her return trip to the southern ports this morning. The vessel arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, tying up at Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side.

* * *

The ss. **Kobe Maru**, shuttle steamer of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya, running between Shanghai and Nagasaki, is due to sail again for Japan this morning at 9.30, after a fifteen hour stay here. The liner, which carries mail and passengers, is berthed alongside the company's Wayside Wharf.

* * *

The ss. **Shanghai Maru**, fast liner of the T.K.K., is due to enter port from Nagasaki direct this afternoon at about 3 o'clock, when she will dock at the company's Wayside Wharf. She will remain here overnight only, sailing again for Nagasaki tomorrow at 9.30 a.m. Registered and ordinary mail for the ship will be closed at the Post Office at 7.30 and 8 o'clock tonight, respectively. Outgoing passengers for the ship are requested to embark from the wharf direct between 8 and 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

* * *

The ss. **Tsingtao Maru**, express liner of the D.K.K., operating on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen run, is due to sail again for the north this morning at 9 o'clock, after an overnight stay here. The liner, which carries mail and passengers, besides shipments of cargo, arrived yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, docking alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf. Ordinary letter mail for the ship will be closed at the Post Office at 7.15 this morning. Outgoing passengers are requested to embark from the wharf direct at least half an hour before sailing time.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York			**From Seattle**		
Sanyo M	—	1/4	Capillo	28/3	16/4
P Coolidge	—	8/4	C'wn City	30/3	21/4
H'roku M	—	10/4	**From Manila**		
P Hayes	—	16/4	Yawata M	29/3	3/4
Tokai M	—	23/4	P C'land	30/3	4/4
From Los Angeles			**From Yokohama**		
Asama M	10/3	7/4	Tokiwa M	—	1/4
Tatuta M	24/3	28/4	Hakone M	—	6/4
			Asama M	29/3	7/4
From San F'cisco			**From Nagasaki**		
Tatuta M	27/3	28/4	S'hai M	31/3	1/4

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen		
Dairen M	1/4	3/4

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Karachi		**For Hongkong**	
Tokiwa M	2/4	Capillo	18/4
Hakone M	7/4		
For New York		**For Yokohama**	
Sanyo M	3/4	Haruna M	31/3
Hokuroku M.	11/4	Yawata M	4/4
P Hayes	17/4		
For Los Angeles		**For Nagasaki**	
Yawata M	4/4	Nagasaki M	4/4
P Cleveland	5/4	Kobe M	31/3
Hokuroku M	11/4	Shanghai M	2/4
For Seattle		**For Dairen**	
Capillo	18/4	Tsingtao M	31/3
Crown City	23/4	Dairen M	5/4
For Manila		Tsingtao M	8/4
Asama M	8/4	Tientsin M	10/4
P Coolidge	9/4		
Capillo	16/4		
Tatuta M	29/4		

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Haruna M.	Hongkong	N.Y.K.
Kyoei M. 2	Tientsin	Showa S.
Asahi M.	Tientsin	M.B.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Hsushow	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Kobe M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Argun M.	Singapore	O.S.K.
Tsengyuan	Tsingtao	Showa S.
Turuga M.	Rangoon	N.Y.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hokuroku M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Albert Sarraut	Fr.	Wallem
Gran	Pana.	Wallem
Nagasaki M.	Jap	T.K.K.
Heisen M.	Jap.	Showa S.
Hakka M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Kentwood	Pana.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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ss. DAIREN MARU	Apr. 3		Apr. 5	at	9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Apr. 6		Apr. 8	at	9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU	Apr. 9		Apr. 10	at	3 p.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Apr. 11		Apr. 13	at	9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. CHOHEI MARU Apr. 3 ss. HOKKAI MARU Apr. 4

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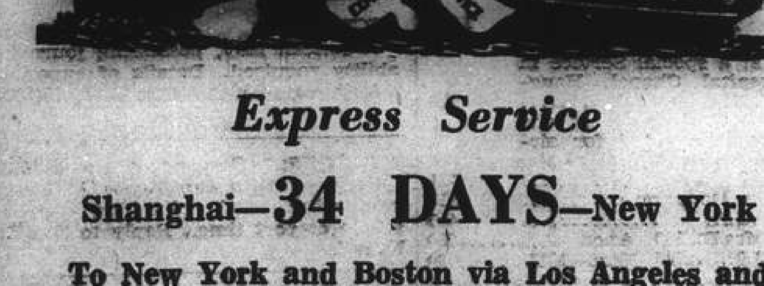

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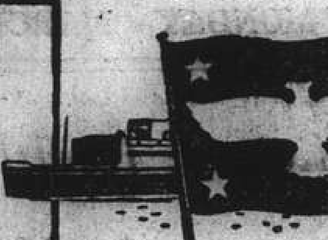

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PRES. TAFT	May 17

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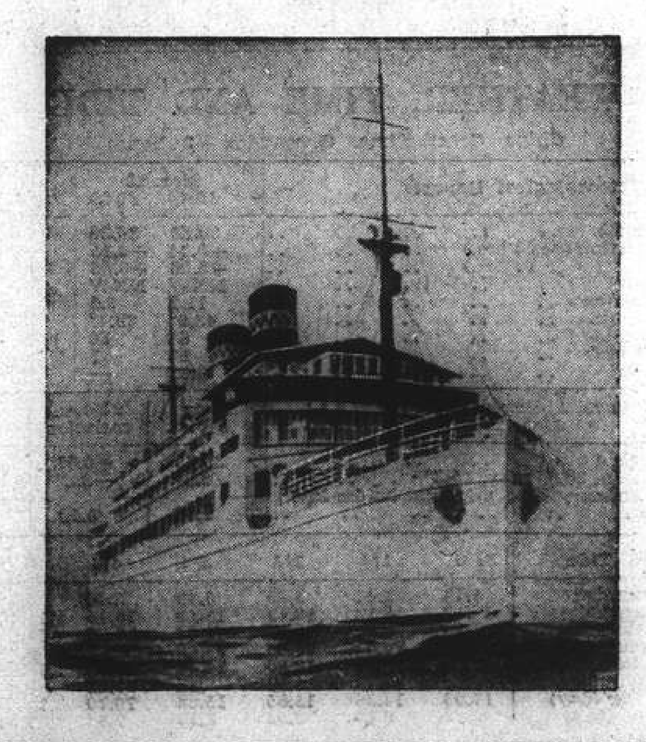

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72783 GENERAL Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, coolies, rickshaws. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -4526

COOK-Boy, English cooking, seeks immediate employment. Address Box 2428, NCDN. -4606

FOREIGNER recommends excellent cook-boy and baby amah. Personal experience over a period of years most satisfactory. Telephone 75399 from 12 to 2 p.m. -4738

73148 Central Employment Agency (British.) The last word in household servants. 833/17 Avenue Joffre. -4662

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road. Apartment 30. Second Floor. -3061

MASSAGE, pedicure, ingrown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade, from Ezra Road 93-94. Telephone 11984. -4600

ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, from 2 to 10 p.m. Massage. -4658

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -4103

Lost

LOST, cheque No. 210871 issued by Olivier-Chine on Banque de L'Indo-Chine, in favour of the undersigned, is hereby declared null and void. Yung Chong Brass Manufacturing Co. 11748

Boats

STEAM launch for sale or hire. Boat suitable for harbour work, can tow about 150 tons. C. A. Bauman, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, telephone 12770 -1118

Rooms Without Board

TO LET, two lovely rooms, board or without. Residential district. Telephone 71628. -4577

TWO-ROOMED flat, also small room. All conveniences. Telephone. 37 Brenan Road, Flat 115. -4483

SOUTH room in nice detached house with all conveniences. 695/1 Route Sieyes. -4751

NEWLY-furnished large and small rooms, with large garden and balcony. All modern conveniences. Near bus stop, 15 Edinburgh Road. Telephone 22596. -4800

NICELY furnished room, with all modern conveniences, Savoy Apartment, Telephone 73965.

1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. Very comfortable, big room, steamheating telephone. Single person only. -4749

AVAILABLE for single foreign person, well-furnished room in steam-heated apartment, vicinity French Park. Breakfast optional. Telephone 81747. -4787

IN family house, large/small room. Board available. Reasonable rental. Address Box 2408, NCDN. 11762

TO LET, immediately, cool, furnished bedroom (down-town), suitable for bachelor, with private English family. Breakfast optional. Telephone 46955. -4654

Rooms with Board

COMFORTABLE flat to share with business lady or gentleman. Telephone 79630. -4555

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road, Comfortable single/double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -4173

Wanted to Rent

WANTED, two/three rooms, bath, kitchen, preferably with Chinese family. State lowest terms to Box 2366, NCDN. -4698

RELIABLE, quiet couple want completely furnished two-roomed flat/apartment, kitchen, bath, usual modern conveniences, for May 1. Quiet, airy surroundings essential. Would consider boarding. Reasonable terms local currency. Address Box 2345, NCDN. -4621

WANTED, modern four-roomed apartment, unfurnished, all conveniences garage, telephone. Rent $600/$700 including heating and taxes. No key-money. Address Box 2407, NCDN. -4766

WANTED to rent by bachelor, single furnished room, if possible with private bath and separate entrance. Replies Box 2379, NCDN. -4716

REFINED middle-aged Japanese gentleman wishes to put up with a respectable English or American family; object strictly serious language study and also to familiarize himself with Occidental mode of living. Box 2259, NCDN. -4482

Houses and Land

WANTED to buy land about ½ mow with or without house. Apply Box 2404, NCDN. -4762

FOR SALE 5 mows land with damaged residence and outhouse located on Warren Road near Lincoln Avenue. Foreign title deed. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. 391 Kiangse Road. Telephone: 11169. 11761

GENERAL building contractors, architects and estate agents. de Becker Law and Estate Offices, 262/4 Hamilton House. Telephones 15633, 14859. 11387

RARE opportunity, purchase one Tsingtao's most modern villas, set in beautiful surroundings with unsurpassed view and large well-established gardens. High-grade construction, complete modern fittings, economical heating includes garage, servants' quarters and greenhouse. Adjoining land available. Box 2245, NCDN. -4435

FOR SALE, modern apartment building, comprising of four attractive flats in best residential district French Concession. No brokers. Address Box 1699, NCDN. 11593

TWO foreign houses (one new and one old), on Avenue Haig for sale. Area 2¼ mow in foreign title deed. Price very reasonable. Address Box 2175, NCDN. -4264

For Sale—Miscellaneous

WHISKY decanters in largest selection obtainable only at Dr. Weiss', 1823/A Avenue Joffre. 11765

SINGER sewing machine, slightly used, for household and profession. Reasonable. Room 133 Hamilton House. -4671

FOR SALE: Air conditioning machine for a big room used only one month, a real bargain. Owner leaving. Telephone 79141 between 10-1. 11763

WE purchased from patrician family lately arrived from Czechoslovakia, valuables definitely peerless locally: Gorgeous crystalware, mocha sets, statuettes, mirrors, paintings, miniatures, writing desk set, plate, complete pure silver cutlery in cabinet for 12, dinner set with matching mocha, coffee sets, "Bienenkorb" tea set in blue/gold and pictorial design, Altwien breakfast set, cobalt, lavishly gilt, etc. These unique rarities are displayed at our show rooms. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -4755

INTERESTING nice pictures by well known artists. 1210 Avenue Joffre. Benesi, Telephone 77681. 11757

FOR SALE, negative cinema film, 35 mm., depicting China life and events, period 1920-1925. Address Box 2370, NCDN. -4693

SECONDHAND furniture, carpets, refrigerators, bought and sold at best prices, at G. Feiner's, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. -4058

FOR smart durable English shirts, made to order from $19.50, call at Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11268

WESTINGHOUSE exhaustor 16-in.; Standard typewriter, A1 condition. Cheap, for quick sale. 2/111 Peking Road. -4832

MOCHA, coffee, tea, breakfast, dinner sets for 6-12, at European Art, 1310 Avenue Joffre. -3064

HANAU sun rays quartz lamp, excellent condition, $750. Inspection without obligation, 2/111 Peking Road. -4449

BARGAIN in vacuum cleaners, American and European make. Demonstration without obligation, 2/111 Peking Road. -4029

VACUUM cleaner Electrolux, sandwich toaster, coffee percolator, sample specimens, bargain prices. 24 Bund, Room 35. -4632

Miscellaneous

BULLET proof vests: The E-W Brand is the symbol that made the bullet proof vest famous. Patronized by Governments and local Police Departments Telephone 22272 or write Post Office Box 2052, Shanghai, China. -3570

BOOKS on many subjects. Rare old books. Old English colour prints. Magazines. We buy, sell. The Book Mart, 286 Yu Yuen Road, Telephone 22924. -4144

Radios

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. -1113

1941 brand new Philco photo-electric radio-phonograph, model 608-P, 9 tubes. US$125. Box 3423, NCDN. -4796

THE amazing 1941 world receiver: 6 RCA tubes, American parts, deluxe cabinet, full guarantee, US$14.50: local receiver, 5 American tubes, $140; all modern improvements. Demonstration without obligation. Condor European Radio Factory, 1550 Avenue Joffre, 74060. -4349

Motor Cars and Cycles

MORRIS 1931 small car sedan, fordor, 4-cylinder, 24 m.p.g. Perfect condition, $2,200. Telephone 62897. 11786

BARGAIN, 1936, Chevrolet sedan, owner-driven, as good as new. Telephone 20478. -4772

FOR SALE Austin Seven coach, 1932, A-1 condition. Pacific Motors, Telephone 74500. -4679

TRUCK 1½ ton, Chevrolet, 1929, good condition, for sale. Telephone 74816. -4361

1932 Ford V-8 coupe in excellent condition, US$265 or nearest offer. Box 2431, NCDN. -4808

1936 Balilla saloon, 30 miles per gallon, well kept by owner, US$465 or reasonable offer. Box 2432, NCDN. -4898

FORD V8, model 1934, sedan, in perfect mechanical order, US$350 or nearest offer. Apply Room 32, 9 Quai de France, telephone 80932. -4723

YOUR car. Sell it, trade it, or buy it from us. Telephone 70180, Auto Palace. 11816

Educational

CHINESE lessons by well-educated Chinese lady, speaking English, French. $30 per month twice weekly. Telephone 77190. -4761

WANTED, English lessons from well-educated lady of good family. High salary offered. Four hours daily. Also, Peking dialect from Chinese lady, thorough English. Four hours daily. Apply Mr. Gohto, 309 Wuchang Road. -4730

FOREIGN "Y" language classes: Chinese (Mandarin and Shanghai dialects), Japanese, French, Spanish, English and German. Starting Thursday, April 3, 6 p.m. Apply Education Office, Telephone 92250. 11715

MRS. H. BEESLEY gives individual tuition in Pitman's shorthand/touch typewriting. Rapid progress assured. Telephone 79887. -4726

Wanted to Purchase

PORTABLE typewriters, secondhand, any makes, state your price, address Box 2336, NCDN. -4643

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663. Mr. W. Engel. -4750

WANTED to buy all kinds of secondhand furniture, refrigerators, radios, pianos, etc. 295 Nanking Road. Telephone 94220, Mr. Dunlentin. -4580

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household furniture, carpets, typewriter, sewing machines, radios, etc. Telephone 96967, 516 Peking Road, George Young. -3124

WANTED to buy one piano, willing to pay good price. Apply telephone 73606, Chang. -4704

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers. daily. -4034

Animals

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 11193

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and cold weather with fresh south-westerly to north-westerly winds and sand over Tientsin and Shantung. Fine to cloudy and cold with north-westerly winds over our regions: Northerly to north-easterly along the coast to the south of the Saddles and around Pratas.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature, yesterday	min. 34.0 max. 54.0	min. 32.0 max. 57.7
" same date last year	min. 56.0 max. 67.0	min. 55.8 max. 70.3

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1941 (4th day of 3rd moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Apr. 3, 11.30 a.m. registered and 12.30 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Apr. 15. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Apr. 3, 11.30 a.m. registered and 12.30 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Apr. 4, 17, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	"	48
Hongkong and Macao	"	55
Postal Union Countries	"	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	"	44
Postal Union Countries	"	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai. Telegrams: Herald Shanghai

P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

DEATH

WHITLOW.—On March 29, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, MIRIAM ROSEE WHITLOW. Funeral services at Moore Memorial Church, 5 p.m., Wednesday, April 2. Intimate friends suggest she would prefer to be remembered with contributions to a Scholarship in Soochow University, instead of with flowers.

IN MEMORIAM

BRISTER.—In loving and grateful memory of a devoted wife and mother FLORENCE BRISTER, who died of scarlet fever at Shanghai on March 31, 1936, only daughter of the late E. S. Withers and Mrs. Withers, the Sanctuary, Bledington, Gloucestershire. —4728

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. and Mrs. ENOCH WILLIAMS
NANCY and TONY
206 Grosvenor House
Telephone 78006
11760

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

MARCH

31 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
31 *Duke of Gloucester's birthday (1901)*
31 *Chungking opened as treaty port (1890)*

COMING EVENTS

APRIL

1 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
1 Royal Air Force Association, Annual Dinner at The Dome 6.30
2 The Trumpeter' XMHB 6.30 p.m.
3 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
3 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
4 K. A. Persen broadcasting XMHA, 9
4 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
5 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc 3.00
5 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
6 J.T.A. 'Ten Minute Alibi' Alliance Française, 11 Route Vallon at 8. p.m.
7 Engineering Society Meeting 5.45 p.m.
8 British United Services Association, Monthly tiffin at 'The Dome' 12.30 p.m.
9 K. A. Persen broadcasting XMHA, 9
10 British Chamber of Commerce, Annual Meeting 5.15 p.m.

Re

DENNIS MACDERMOTT

Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the estate of the above mentioned deceased are requested to file particulars thereof with the undersigned within seven days, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

F. L. MORRISON,
Solicitor.

175 Soochow Road—Shanghai
11748

THE SEMAMBU RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai on Tuesday, the 8th April 1941 at 11.45 a.m. for the following purposes:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1940, to declare a Final Dividend, to elect a Director and Auditors and to transact any other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 2nd April to the 8th April 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 22nd March 1941.
11649

THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY OF CHINA, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Monday, 24th March to Monday, 31st March, 1941, (both days inclusive), for the separation of Interest Warrants.

By Order of the Board

TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.

9 Avenue Edouard VII.
Shanghai, March 17, 1941.
11631

AVISO

Con motivo de la Fiesta Nacional, el Cónsul General de España y el Jefe local de F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S. recibirán a la Colectividad Española de Shanghai el dia primero de Abril próximo a las 11.30 de la mañana en los salones de la Cathay Mansions, piso uno.

Se celebrará una misa en la Capilla de los P.P. Recoletos, Rue Molière no. 6, á las 10.30.

ALVARO DE MALDONADO
Cónsul General de España.
11784

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in order to more equitably distribute the increased cost of Gas Manufacture between all classes of consumers, with the approval of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Administration, all discounts and allowances hitherto allowed on the price of Gas will be discontinued in respect of consumption periods commencing after the next reading of meters.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. J. BROWN,
Secretary.

Shanghai, March 29, 1941.
11772

NOTICE

As from March 31, 1941,
Mr. Ch. S. CAVOURIS
has joined my firm as a partner

Capt. J. C. SCARL
ORIENTAL SHIPPING BROKERS
—4739

REPAH RUBBER AND TAPIOCA ESTATES, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai on Thursday the 17th April 1941, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1940, declaring a Final Dividend, electing a Director and Auditors and transacting any other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to the 17th April 1941, both days inclusive.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that at the same time and on the same day at 11.45 a.m. or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions namely:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, that is to say:

(a) In Article 2 the words: "Extraordinary Resolution means a Resolution of the Company passed in accordance with Section 70 (1) of 'the Companies Ordinance 1911 (Hongkong)' Special Resolution means a Resolution of the Company passed in accordance with Section 70 (2) of 'the Companies Ordinance 1911 (Hongkong)' shall be cancelled.

(b) The following words shall be substituted therefor: "Extraordinary Resolution and Special Resolution shall mean an Extraordinary Resolution and a Special Resolution as respectively defined in the Companies Ordinance 1932 or as may be defined in any subsequent statutory modification thereof."

(c) That in Article 16 the words "such fee as the Board may from time to time determine" be substituted for the words "a fee of one tael."

(d) That in Article 18 the words "of such amount as the Board may from time to time determine" be substituted for the words "one tael and no more."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, March 22, 1941.
11659

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventy-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of Sir Elly Kadoorie & Sons, 259 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, April 4, 1941, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon to receive and consider the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1940, to elect Directors, to elect Auditors, to declare a dividend and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from March 26 to April 4, 1941, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged with the Secretary not less than 48 hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. J. BROWN,
Secretary.

Shanghai, March 22, 1941.
11618

Shanghai War Savings Association

MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO JOIN TO-DAY AND DO IT

PAY IN AT CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

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878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865
11111c

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MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

Cut Your Lighting Costs

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"Better Sight" Lamps
Will enable you to do this.

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HOLLIS H. ARNOLD INC.
Illuminating Engineers,
51 Canton Road (801)
Telephone 17805
11665

COLONIAL MARGARINE
PALM VITAMIN PLUS
MARGARINE

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of materials and production it has become necessary to increase the prices of Colonial and Palm Vitamin Plus Margarine by 30 cents per lb. Prices effective as of March 30, 1941.

HENNINGSEN PRODUCE CO.
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
11765

AMERICAN GODOWN FOR LEASE

Two storied concrete godown; Pootung, about 45,000 square feet, deep water facilities. Apply Box 3424, NCDN.
—4797

Model Dairy
for
Model Milk

"As standard as sterling silver"

Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products

8 TIFENG ROAD. TELEPHONE 21997
11191

EWO GIN
Distilled in England
Obtainable at all Compradore Stores
11180

POSITIONS WANTED

There is work to be had if you go through the right channels to reach it. An advertisement in our classified advertisement columns is likely to give you just the job you want, with very little trouble and expense to yourself.

Delicious, Healthy and Refreshing.

AQUARIUS
CALIFORNIAN
ORANGE SQUASH

A SUNKIST PRODUCT

Made with French Californian Fruits in accordance with United States Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and bottled by

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY
44 Foochow Road Telephone 17589

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Established over 100 Years

MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT INSURANCE

26, The Bund H. C. B. WAY
Telephone 12981 *Branch Manager.*

REALTY INVESTMENT COMPANY
Federal Inc., U.S.A.

NOTICE

Holders of the above-mentioned company's investment certificates and unsecured creditors are requested to bring their certificates and/or other certified documents to the undersigned at 290 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China for the purpose of receiving a final dividend of 6½% authorized for payment as of April 1, 1941 by the United States Court for China.

REALTY INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
R. T. McDONNEL, *Receiver*
By W. A. ADAMS,
Attorney-in-fact
11770

BANKNOTES
FOR FORWARD DELIVERY

BAETEN & COMPANY
Investment Bankers and Brokers
24 Central Road Telephone 16898
—4427

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

24th Issue 6% 1/10/26
25th Issue 6% 1/ 7/29

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above Issue from 24th to 31st March, 1941 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents

Shanghai, March 14, 1941. 11428

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE. TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
11112

Hospitals were extremely busy handling emergency cases.

Heaviest Raids of Year on London Area.

We in Shanghai can only help by giving money through the Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Please send your contributions to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

We Buy, Sell, Exchange and
HIRE PIANOS
SAM LAZARO BROS.
232 Nanking Road. Telephone 19225
11192

ACME MESSENGERS—
Just telephone 14690

Personal Service: delivering chits or parcels, theatre tickets, flowers, medicines, shopping errands, 24 hours a day. Charge: 50 cents downtown, $1 longer trips not exceeding 1 hour, $1 an hour overtime. Last minute trips made to passenger liners.
—4618

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich + 8 hours

Meteorological Reports	Mar. 29 16.00	Mar. 29 21.00	Mar. 30 4.00	Mar. 30 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.30	30.38	30.34	30.36
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.14	+0.15	+0.10	+0.05
at 32 F. " " 12 hrs.)	+0.06	+0.06	+0.04	—0.01
Wind (direction)	NNW	NNW	NW	WNW
" (miles per hour)	11.2	5.6	9.9	15.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	43.9°	39.4°	34.9°	44.2°
Humidity (per cent)	64	80	93	68
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	7	4	3
Rainfall (inches)	0.02	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Mar. 29	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.30	+0.07	30.11
Temperature: min. 39.9° max. 45.3°	42.6°	—3.6°	50.4°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	9.88	0.10	7.39

Time and Tide	31/3	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	5/4	6/4
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.46	5.44	5.43	5.42	5.40	5.38	5.37
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.13	18.13	18.13	18.14	18.15	18.16	18.16
Moon rises at Shanghai	7.42	8.21	9.03	9.48	10.36	11.28	12.24
Moon sets at Shanghai	21.12	22.04	22.55	23.45	—	0.33	1.20
Flood makes Shai. (day)	12.35	13.00	13.30	14.10	15.06	16.28	18.07
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	17.21	17.45	5.57	6.35	7.23	8.24	9.45
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	14.05	14.38	15.05	15.28	16.10	17.35	7.12
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	9.42	9.10	8.52	8.10	7.82	7.54	7.35

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 29th:—Siberian anticyclone steady over China and Japan. Fresh north-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine and cold weather in north China: showery in our Valley.

State on the morning of the 30th:—Cloudy, fine and cold weather. West-north-westerly wind. High and steady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, March 31.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*19.00	7.15
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	12.30	13.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin .. x	19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, April 1.		
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin ..	*20.00	8.00
Hongkong and Canton ... x	9.30	10.00
Australia and New Zealand	10.00	11.00
Hongkong and Canton	10.30	11.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

* The night before

X Provisional time subject to alterations

Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Apr. 4, 1941.

South British
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Can you afford an uninsured loss by FIRE?

L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

Acknowledgments

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

King's Daughters Appeal

Burns, Mr/Mrs. W. S.	$250		
Figuereido School	40		
Hicks, Mrs. E. M.	100		
Christiansen, Miss	10		
Arnhold, Mr/Mrs. H. E.	1,000		
Shanghai Football Assoc.	500		
Davidson, Mrs. J. E. O.	50		
Murray, Mrs. Elizabeth H. S.	10		
Beardsworth, Mr/Mrs. R. E. L. "in memory of Mr. D. McDermott"	25		
Wright, Mrs. H.	25	Feldman, M. M.	25
Rogers, Mrs. H.	10	Sudka, S.	50
Nazer, Mrs. F.	50	Sparke, C. E.	20
Wheldon, Mrs.	70	"A Friend"	10
Kwauk, Z. U.	50	McLorn, Mrs. F.	20
Kale, Mrs.	10	Fuleihan, D. A.	25
Anonymous	3,000		

I.C. Milk Fund

Staff—Hall & Holtz	8		
Delicacy Shop	2	Hans Lauterstein	2
Up-to-Date	50	E. & T. Shick	2
Herbert Braun	1	Mrs. Callant	50

Greek War Relief Fund

Balance carried forward	£171.10.
US$450, Pesos. 10	$64,104
Pappadopouslos S.	250
Kafkemopoulos family	100
"Evzones"-sales	46
Chryanthopoulos, P. P.	100
Anon	1
Mavrommatis, Mr/Mrs.	100
Moller, Eric sen	1,000
Williams, S.	25
£171.10. US$450, Pesos. 10, Ch.	$65,726

The Greek Red Cross

Chryssanthopoulos, P.	$5,000		
Chelmis & Family D.	1,000		
Gerolimatos, D.	1,000		
Thomson, Miss A. P.	50		
Peekham, Miss Margery	50		
Mayers, Mrs. C. F.	100		
Clarke, Mr/Mrs. W. G.	100		
Yannoulatos, Staff E. D.	1,000		
White, Mr/Mrs. A. V.	100		
Anon. through D. Chelmis	1,000		
Kay, Mrs. J. (a bet)	25		
From Netherlands Trading Society, Shanghai	100		
Alexiadhes, P.	5,000	Stanley, G. I.	25
Scarlatidis, J.	5,000	Komaroff, C. D.	200
Alford, CR.W.	300	Pippides, N.	250
Huang, L. C.	100	From No. 195	100
Durutti, M.	500	Massey, P. W.	50
Baert, P.	200	Owen, H.	25
E. P.	10	From "D.M."	50
Croquignol	50	Merriles, A. H.	100
Briton	100	Darrock, M.	20
G. G.	50		
Stamatelatos, G.	£100		
Castro, V.	25		
Hill, A. S.	5		
Cavouris, Ch.	U.S.$100		

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward	$1,824,545
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
Members of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Club	200
Members of the Staffs of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, China Navigation Co., Ltd., Orient Paint, Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd.	1,630
Buckley, Mr/Mrs. T. A.	10
Adam, Mrs. E. R.	5
Arnsberg, Miss R.	10
Carnaghan, Miss J. I.	10
Spielman, Miss M.	5
Wilson, Miss Nellie	3
Woskoboinik, Miss Ray	2
Certain British Members of the Staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	800
Harper, Mr/Mrs. H. J.	10
Some of the Members of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Club	215
Foreign Members of the Local Staff of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	42
Barbey, G. C.	25
Berthet, R. A.	25
C. B.	25
Brown, W. J.	30
Cunio, E. C.	10
Davidson, D. H.	10
Eatson, J. W.	10
Graham, A.	10
Emamooden, S.	5
Henry, W. C.	20
Keogh, P. G.	10
D. K.	10
Knox, H. C.	30
Read, G. J.	25
Sadler, G.	30
Simpson, J. K.	25
Spikins, T.	20
Taylor, R.	30
Teller, E.	10
Theobold, C. H.	10
Turner, W.	10
Waller, E. H.	5
Watson, T.	10
Whitter, J. F.	25
Wood, T. H.	10
R.S.R.	30
Parrott, W. R.	25
Streit, P. M.	30
DONATIONS	
"Maggie" "Winifred"	100
Little, Miss H. Martin	100
Armoured Car Co., S.V.C. Annual Camp Dinner	502
Two Britishers and a Dane	10
Proceeds of sweep in Cathay Bar	70
Farmer, V. (sale of pups)	50
Pott, Mrs. F. L. Hawks	20
Grilk, Jr. Mrs. G. J.	200
Sceptical Young Lady	10
Hotchkiss, Mrs. H. R.	5
Proceeds of Raffle of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club	100
Appreciation of a Golfing Gift	400
Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	750
Nett proceeds of collection in the Cathedral at Mattins on 23/3/41	1,204
Proceeds of collection made on 23/3/41 at a special Service in the Hospital Chapel, Hangchow	170
Proceeds of collection at the second organ recital for air-raid victims on 17/3/41 at the Cathedral	751
Anonymous Donation	300
Haley, Mrs. G. A.	400
Maitland, Mrs. D.	100
Cuthbert, J. M.	10
J. A. A. B.	25
Anon	250
Sternberg, M.	100
Gilskinbet	5
C. R. 3 chits	11
P. K.	50
Anon	2,000
Ashdowne, K.	100
Burgess, J. C.	185
Anon	200
David, E. H.	10
A bet	1
Roulette	20
Joan of Arc	30
J. W. H.	200
Fuleihan, D. A.	50
Brown, J. B.	200
Marsh, J. E.	100
Shoes	10
IN MEMORY OF T. D. DAVY	
Whitehead, R. J.	20
IN MEMORY OF THOMAS COOK	
Flood, Mrs. W./Kate	10
Baker, Mrs. E. C. Palmer-	20
Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	500
Young, Mrs. M.	10
Hunter, George	100
IN MEMORY OF H. W. HART BAKER	
McMullan, D. F. R.	25
Wise, W. K. (Tokyo)	10
IN MEMORY OF DENIS MCDERMOTT	
Smith, Mr/Mrs. Peter	10
	$1,837,478
STERLING	
Balance brought forward	£23,791
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
Certain British Members of the Staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.	9
DONATIONS	
Gunther, Miss Ida H.	10
Customs Club	1
Daiko, P. K.	5
Anon	50
	£23,866

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